

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF

H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions

FOR THE YEAR

1335 Fasli

(6th October 1925 A.D. to 5th October 1926 A.D.)

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PREFATORY NOTE

***I**N issuing the report for the year 1335 F., I have to acknowledge the most valuable assistance I have received from Mr. B. A. Collins, C.I.E., I.C.S., Director-General and Secretary to Government, Commerce and Industries Department, who has not only thoroughly revised but in many cases recast the draft compiled by the Administration Report Branch of the Finance Office.*

HYDAR NAWAZ JUNG,

Finance Member.

GENERAL SUMMARY

There was no change in the administration.

Administration.

2. The total collections under all heads of Land Revenue amounted to nearly 310 lakhs, an increase of $16\frac{2}{3}$ lakhs over the previous year, but there was a fall in the collection both of the current and the outstanding demands of *raiatwari* land revenue. In Mahratwara, Osmanabad alone had no arrears of revenue, while the worst district was Aurangabad with 2·58 lakhs outstanding. In Telingana, as usual, the position was much worse. Warangal had actually $18\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs in arrears, while Medak and Nalgonda had over ten and six lakhs respectively. In spite of energetic efforts to reduce the arrears—the number of coercive processes issued was double that of last year—the total arrears increased by 4·81 lakhs and amounted to over 46 lakhs at the close of the year. Remissions granted were only $35\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs, a decrease of $18\frac{2}{3}$ lakhs.

Land Revenue.

3. Most of the original survey and classification as well as revision took place in the Hyderabad division. The total increase in assessment due to the revision of rates was 1·82 lakhs.

Survey and Settlement.

4. After Land Revenue, Excise and Customs are the two chief sources of revenue for the State. In 1335 F. Customs brought in 155 lakhs, an increase of just over half a lakh, and Excise 169 lakhs, a decrease of $7\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, as compared with the previous year.

Excise and Customs.

5. The total area in charge of the Forest Department measured 9,595 sq. miles. Of this, only 4,73,000 acres was protected against fire. Much, therefore, remains to be done to make forest preservation a reality in the dominions, but during the year an extensive tract of good teak forest covering an area of 50,682 acres was brought under fire protection. Natural reproduction was reported to be satisfactory in all the divisions of the Eastern Circle but in most of the divisions of the Western Circle it left much to be desired owing to the failure of rains, forest fires and heavy grazing. Very little artificial regeneration was undertaken and even that did not prove satisfactory. The total area systematically exploited was only 32,187 acres, and until more money can be devoted to roads and development, many of the forests must remain untouched. As it is, more than half of the revenue collected by the department, *viz.*, nearly $10\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs out of $19\frac{1}{2}$ is classified under the head of revenue from minor forest produce and nearly all of this, *i.e.*, $8\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs comes from grazing. The total revenue was about a lakh higher than last year, but expenditure rose by $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs and the net surplus was only 11 lakhs.

Forests.

6. The total number of Wards' estates at the end of 1334 F. was 87. During the year, 10 new estates were added and 3 released, leaving 94 at the close of 1335 F. The total amount of revenue at the disposal of the Court, including the closing balance of 1334 F. was $75\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs of which $38\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs was spent. There were in all 131 wards (99 boys and 32 girls) and of these 60 boys and 14 girls attended public or private schools, while the rest were not of school-going age.

Wards' Estates.

7. There was no change in the constitution of the Legislative Council. The Council as a whole met only once during the year, but a good deal of work was done by select committees which met on 83 occasions. At the council meeting two Acts were passed, an Act to amend the Court Fees by increasing the *ad valorem* fees from 5 to $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and an Act to amend the Criminal Procedure Code so as to protect government officers from being summoned unnecessarily as witnesses. At the end of the year, there were 6 bills pending, including a new Electricity Bill and a bill to bring Factory Law more into conformity with modern ideas.

Legislative Council.

8. During the year under report there was a decline in the number of suits instituted in all grades of courts except the District and Tahsil courts where there was an increase. In the appellate courts the number of decided cases declined and the total arrears increased by 20 per cent. New suits in the Civil Courts were less than 1334 F. by about 4 per cent. There was a decrease in the average duration of original cases and an increase in that of appeal cases.

9. A general decrease occurred in the criminal cases disposed of by the lower courts both in the City and the mofussil— but there was an increase in the number of appeals decided by Sessions Courts. In the High Court, there was an increase in original but a decrease in revision, confirmation and appeal cases. A bad feature was an increase in the average duration of cases in all courts from 34 to 40 days in original and from 81 to 95 days in appeals, revision and confirmation cases.

10. As compared with the previous year, there was a reduction in the total number of cognizable cases reported by the police, while the number of grave crimes slightly increased. Of the cases sent up by the City Police, 85 per cent. and of those sent up by the District Police 71 per cent. were returned as “true.” The percentage of cases ending in either conviction or compromise was 75 per cent. for the City Police and 63 per cent. in the mofussil.

11. As compared with the previous year, there was a decrease in the daily average number of convicts and under-trial prisoners. The number of the juvenile prisoners declined from 31 to 16; one was sent to the Jalna Reformatory School and the rest were discharged on completion of short-term sentences. The general health of the prisoners was satisfactory, if a fall both in the daily average of sick prisoners and the number of deaths is any indication. The average cost of maintaining a prisoner rose from Rs. 190-11-7 in 1334 F. to Rs. 198-12-8 in 1335 Fasli.

12. The total revenue collected by the Registration Department was 2·48 lakhs against an expenditure of 1·7 lakhs. The figures for the Stamp Department were 18·66 lakhs and ·72 lakhs, respectively.

13. Including the Government grant of 5 lakhs, the total income and expenditure of the Hyderabad Municipality were Rs. 8,81,102 and Rs. 8,27,871 respectively. After the Government grant the main item of income was the house tax which brought in over 2 lakhs while nearly half the expenditure went on the Health and Sanitary Department. The Municipality maintains 127 miles of road of which 13 miles are lighted with electricity. Progress was made with the construction of a modern system of drainage and sewerage.

14. There was no change either in the constitution of the boards or in the allocation of the cess. The aggregate receipts and expenditure amounted to 29·40 lakhs and 26·29 lakhs, respectively, as against 24·27 and 19·00 lakhs in 1334 F. About 66 per cent. of the total expenditure was incurred on works of public utility, 14 per cent. on education, 9 per cent. on medical and 11 per cent. on supervision. Altogether Local Boards aided 1,144 schools and maintained 907 others, in which about 74,000 pupils received instruction. The Boards also granted aid to 7 Allopathic and 34 Ayurvedic dispensaries and maintained 77 Unani dispensaries.

15. The total expenditure incurred on Regular, Imperial Service and Irregular Forces amounted to 57·71 lakhs against 60·60 lakhs in 1334 F. The strength of the two battalions of Imperial Service cavalry was 1,067 while that of the Regular Forces stood at 5,876. In addition there were 12,580 troops classed as Irregulars.

16. There are altogether five experimental farms in the dominions—
 one in the Mahratwara division at Parbhani and 4 in the Telingana division at Sangareddy, Alir, Mahbubnagar and Kamareddy. The main work of the department during the last 6 or 8 years has consisted in attempts to rehabilitate the indigenous long staple variety of cotton known as "Gaorani." During the year 7,000 candies of the best cotton seed were purchased and distributed for sowing ; and the total area reported as cultivated with this seed was over 2,50,000 acres. Trials were also made with different varieties of cotton and sugar-cane, on the existing small farms, but little serious work could be accomplished pending the establishment of the main farms and the training of the staff.

Apart from the ordinary wells sunk through the agency of the Revenue Department, the Co-operative Credit Societies, District Boards and the village communities, the Agricultural Department maintains a well-boring branch. The number of borings made during the year was 29 of which only three proved failures.

17. The total rainfall in 1334-1335 F. was a little above the normal, being 33·67 inches, or an increase of 4·38 inches over the figures of the preceding year. Both the South-West and North-East monsoons started at the right time and brought adequate and well distributed rain which proved very beneficial to the Kharif and Rabi crops in the Mahratwara division and the early and late rice crops in the Telingana division. The out-turn of *kharif*, *rabi* and late rice crops is estimated at from 8 to 16 annas and that of the early rice crop at from 10 to 16 annas.

18. The number of societies of all kinds rose from 1,766 to 1,926. Of these, 22 were Central Banks, 1,587 agricultural societies and 317 non-agricultural societies. The total number of members rose from 46,703 to 51,525 and the working capital increased from 125 lakhs to 141 lakhs. The owned capital amounting to 49 lakhs was 34½ per cent. of the total working capital and exceeded the figure of 1334 F. by more than 6 lakhs.

19. The aggregate imports amounted to 14·60 crores, showing a decrease of 33 per cent. as compared with 1334 F. mostly under piece-goods, yarn, live stock, utensils, mill-stores, silver, gold, eatables, and tin sheets ; but the export trade was practically stationary, being 15·85 crores. The total trade thus decreased by nearly seven crores or about 19 per cent.

20. Hyderabad possesses great natural resources and is one of the largest producers of oil-seeds in the world. Fifty per cent. of the castor seed grown in India is produced in the dominions. Most of this is exported along with large quantities of linseed, ground-nut and other oil-seeds to a value of about 3 crores. Exports of grain in 1335 F. were about the same value. But the main revenue crop is cotton of which the exports in a raw state total nearly 7 crores. The chief imports consist of yarn and piece-goods valued at about 4¼ crores in 1335 F., gold and silver (1½ crores) small wares (about 1 crore) and sugar and jaggery (about 1 crore). The chief industry is probably the hand-loom industry which produces one-third of the cloth worn in the dominions. The Industries Department is trying to help this industry by conducting local demonstrations of improved appliances and maintaining a central factory. Every year loans are granted to start small-scale industries and the total value of loans thus given out up to the end of 1335 F. amounted to Rs. 80,000. Every encouragement is given to firms and individuals anxious to start large industries. In a few cases monopolies for a limited term of years have been allowed ; in others exemptions from customs and octroi were given ; and in some cases, such as the Shahabad Cement Company, substantial loans have been made. The State also maintains an Industrial Laboratory but its activities are principally confined to analytical work on samples received from Government offices and private bodies. The State itself has erected a

Power Alcohol Factory at Kamareddy in the Nizamabad district, but this will probably be made over to the Excise Department. The cement made by the Shahabad Co. has established itself well in the market and is preferred in its own area to all others.

There are altogether 530 factories with 376 boilers. Of these, 5 are spinning and weaving mills, 272 cotton ginning and pressing factories and 253 miscellaneous factories—most of them rice, flour, and dall mills. Only 13 work all the year round and the rest are only seasonal.

21. The total budget grant for Ordinary Irrigation Works in 1335 F. was 21·81 lakhs which was about the same as last year. In addition, the Irrigation Staff did development, famine, capital work, and some special buildings and roads to the value of 9·27 lakhs.

22. The Himayat Sagar Project was completed during the year, the total amount spent on it to the end of 1335 F. being 93·08 lakhs against an estimate of 92·70 lakhs. The net expenditure incurred during the year amounted to Rs. 65,752. The Afzal Sagar Storm Water Drain which was entrusted to the City Improvement Board was completed during the year at a cost of nearly 5 lakhs.

23. The following Capital Irrigation Works were under construction during the year :—

			Lakhs
(1) Nizam Sagar Project estimated to cost .			305·00
(2) Mahbubnagar extension Project.	do	..	33·48
(3) Wyra Project	do	..	24·90
(4) Palair Project	do	..	22·25
(5) Fathenagar Project	do	..	5·00
(6) Royanpalli Project	do	..	2·83
(7) Singabupalium Project	do	..	2·29
Total			395·75

Out of the total estimate amounting to 395 $\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs, 196 lakhs was spent by the end of 1335 F. Out of 61 $\frac{1}{3}$ lakhs incurred during the year, over 47 lakhs was spent on the Nizamsagar Project alone.

24. In 1335 F. the budget grant for Buildings and Roads was 43 lakhs and expenditure 39 lakhs. Of this, 11 $\frac{1}{3}$ lakhs was spent on buildings and 27 $\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs on roads. Ninety-four miles of new roads were constructed during the year at a cost of 15·82 lakhs, thus bringing up the total length of roads maintained by the Public Works Department to 2,880 miles.

25. A good deal of development work was carried out, mostly in the Adilabad district. The total expenditure was 15 lakhs, of which all but about half a lakh was spent in Adilabad.

26. To carry out the city drainage scheme prepared by Sir M. Visveswarayya at an estimated cost of 100 lakhs, a drainage department has been created and the work is now in progress. Over two lakhs was spent during 1335 F.

27. The total amount spent in 1335 F. on different works of public utility including the cost of establishment was 178 lakhs or nearly 22 per cent. of the total State revenue. The details are as follows :—

			Lakhs
(1) Capital Works	..	..	61·32
(2) Buildings and Roads	.	..	56·89
(3) Irrigation	..	..	32·13
(4) Development	..	..	15·27
(5) City Improvement Board	..	..	8·66
(6) Drainage	..	..	2·21
(7) Hyderabad Water-Works	..	..	1·95

28. Hitherto the telephone installations have been confined to the city of Hyderabad ; but attempts are being made to extend the benefits of the telephone to the districts also. Installations at important places like Aurangabad, Jalna, Raichur and Warangal with trunk lines between the first two places and between the last and the Capital were completed at a cost of 2·88 lakhs. During 1335 F. expenditure exceeded receipts by Rs. 40,000 against a deficit of Rs. 27,000 in the preceding year.

29. In the year under report no additions were made to the open mileage. The Karapelli-Kothagudium Railway was completed but not opened for traffic. On the Kazipet-Bellarsha link the first 57·57 miles, as far as Ramagundam, were opened for traffic and the section from Ramagundam to Goliara, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles distant, was nearly completed. The construction of the link from the Hyderabad frontier near Allampur Road Station to Kurnool was sanctioned by the Government of India. The surveys of the Purbhani-Purli and Vicarabad-Bidar lines were finished.

The total amount of Government holdings in the share and debenture capital of the Company is £ 2,423,130. The profits earned by the Company in 1335 F. on their different railways were :—

The Broad Gauge Railway from Wadi to Bezwada :—B.G. Rs. 58,38,222 or 9·72 per cent. against 10·62 per cent. in 1334 F.

The Hyderabad Godavari Valley Railway :—B.G. Rs. 45,26,289 or 12·17 per cent. against 10·69 per cent. in 1334 F.

The Purna-Hingoli Metre Gauge Railway :—B.G. Rs. 78,860 or 2·43 per cent. against 3·61 per cent. in 1334 F.

The Secunderabad-Allampur Section :—B.G. Rs. 2,53,399 or 1·86 per cent. against 1·59 per cent. in 1334 F.

In the year under report the Railway Company refunded the full amount of the guaranteed interest advanced by the Government and paid B.G. Rs. 23,44,212 to Government as surplus profits.

30. The royalty realised from the two coal mining companies—one at Singareni and the other at Sasti and Paoni, amounted to Rs. 72,100 as against Rs. 75,613 in the previous year and those from 24 stone quarries amounted to Rs. 28,415 as against Rs. 29,884 in 1334 F. or a total of Rs. 1,00,516 in all. The Hyderabad Deccan Company paid a sum of Rs. 6,212 as dead rent for the areas not worked during the year. After deduction of the cost of establishment amounting to Rs. 44,250 the Government thus earned a net profit of Rs. 62,477.

31. There were 705 post-offices or one post office for every 117 sq. miles, and 606 letter-boxes in the State during the year under report. The number of post-offices authorized to open savings banks fell from 322 to 319. A sum of 23·67 lakhs was deposited and 22·19 lakhs withdrawn. Including the opening balance of 16·85 lakhs, the balance of deposits at the end of 1335 F. amounted to 18·33 lakhs.

The income of the department fell from Rs. 8,70,956 in 1334 F. to Rs. 8,25,472 in 1335 F., while the expenditure rose from Rs. 9,13,774 to Rs. 9,27,222 resulting in a loss of one lakh this year against 43 thousand in the preceding year.

32. During 1335 F., 10,736 gold coins, 5,25,800 silver coins, 10,31,200 nickel and 1,28,85,280 bronze coins were minted. Coins of different denominations worth 2·01 lakhs were put into circulation. The total cost of the Mint Department fell from 3·12 lakhs to 2·33 lakhs.

33. During the year under report over sixteen thousand cattle were reported as having died from contagious diseases. Out of the total mortality eleven thousand were attributed to *rinderpest* and the rest to other diseases, *viz.*, anthrax, black quarter, and foot and mouth disease. The department inoculated seventeen thousand cattle during the year. More than 123,000 animals were treated in hospitals and dispensaries and over seventeen thousand by the touring Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors. There were 66 stallions and 57 bulls kept at stud farms in the districts. The total amount spent on the department rose from 2·78 lakhs to 2·80 lakhs.

34. The total number of hospitals and dispensaries in the State during the year including Government, Sarf-i-Khas and those maintained by the Local Boards, was 145 as against 146 in 1334 F. In these 11,76,000 patients were treated, the largest attendance among the city hospitals being 77,417 at the Osmania General Hospital and among the district hospitals 20,574 at Hanamkonda. There was a slight increase in the lying-in cases of the Victoria Zenana Hospital, from 1,562 in 1334 F., to 1,753 in 1335 F.

In the Chemical and Bacteriological Department 1,129 articles were examined and 182 medico-legal cases dealt with. The number of cases treated by the X-Ray Department rose from 604 in 1334 F. to 1,252 in 1335 F.

35. In the Leper Asylum at Ditchpalli which receives aid from the Government, 305 cases were admitted during the year, bringing the total number of cases under treatment to 493. Out of these 65 left the institution of their own accord, 22 died of other diseases and 30 were discharged, thus leaving 376 patients under treatment at the end of the year.

The total expenditure incurred by the Government on the Allopathic Branch of the Medical Department was 11½ lakhs in 1335 F. The expenditure on the Unani Branch in which there were 9 Government and 15 Aided dispensaries amounted to 1·30 lakhs.

36. The general health of people of the dominions was somewhat better than in the preceding year. The recorded birth rate showed an increase over that of previous years, and the death rate a slight decrease under every head of death causation, except "Plague" which was virulent in every district without exception. The majority of deaths was, as usual, ascribed to "fevers" which alone accounted for 65 per cent. of the total mortality.

37. About 1,25,000 persons were vaccinated during the year and of these more than 1,15,000 were reported successful. The highest number of vaccinations was performed in the Karimnagar district and the lowest in Hyderabad. The total cost of vaccinations incurred by the Local Boards in the districts and by Government in the City amounted to Rs. 51,670 as against Rs. 46,755 in 1334 F.

38. At the end of 1335 F. there were 2 first-grade and 3 second-grade Colleges. Of these, the Nizam College is affiliated to the University of Madras, and the rest to the Osmania University. One second-grade college, *viz.*, the Zenana College, Hyderabad, is purely for purdah girls, and has 13 scholars on its roll. The number of boys who attended the colleges was 1,017. Thus a total of 1,030 scholars in all received University Education. The total expenditure incurred on the colleges was 5·40 lakhs, while the income from fees was Rs. 21,342.

39. There were 40 High Schools of which 23 had English, as the medium of instruction, 18 for boys and 5 for girls, and 17 Osmania High Schools for boys only, with Urdu as the medium of instruction. The total number of scholars was 15,029 of which 13,978 were boys and 1,051 girls. The total expenditure incurred on High Schools was 10·54 lakhs and the income from fees was 1·62 lakhs.

40. There were 107 middle schools of which 13 were purely for girls. The total number of pupils was 25,191 of whom 23,634 were boys and 1,557 girls. The expenditure incurred was 8.66 lakhs and income from fees Rs. 46,152.

41. The total number of primary schools was 3,895 of which 3,213 were for boys and 682 for girls. The total number of pupils was 2,13,282 of whom 1,81,491 were boys and 31,791 girls. The expenditure incurred was 21.51 lakhs and the income from fees Rs. 32,141.

42. There were 3 training schools for males and 3 for females located at Hyderabad, Warangal, and Aurangabad and one practising section at Gulburga. The Hyderabad male school was raised to the grade of a training college for teachers who have passed the Intermediate in Arts. The total number of scholars was 727 of whom 246 were males and 481 females.

43. There were 15 Islamia schools with 838 students and 7 Sanskrit and Vedic schools with 208 students. The total expenditure on these was Rs. 38,870 of which Rs. 32,551 was contributed by Government. The total strength of the Faculty of Theology of the Osmania University rose from 17 to 21.

44. A sum of Rs. 50,148 was spent by Government towards the encouragement of physical training in different schools. A Director of Boy Scouts was appointed during the year and the number of scouts increased from 200 to 800. The total amount spent on the Boy Scout movement was Rs. 13,466.

45. Besides general, special and miscellaneous scholarships and Educational loans, five European and five Asiatic Scholarships were granted during the year. The total expenditure incurred by Government under these heads during the year amounted to 5.22 lakhs.

46. The total expenditure on libraries amounted to Rs. 90,270 of which Rs. 21,743 was spent on the Asafia Library. During the year 453 books were added to the Asafia Library bringing the total number of books in the Library to 28,251 of which about one-third are in English.

47. In the Faculty of Law attached to the Osmania University, 92 students attended the lectures during the year. In the Osmania Medical College 194 students were trained for Assistant and Sub-Assistant Surgeons' posts. There are also classes attached to the Osmania General Hospital where compounders, nurses and midwives are trained. Clinical training is given to the Assistant and Sub-Assistant Surgeons in the laboratory attached to the Osmania General Hospital. In the Hyderabad Engineering School, 60 students were trained for the Upper and Lower Subordinates posts. Two classes were maintained, one in the City College and the other in the Chadarghat High School for Commercial training. Out of the 9 industrial schools in existence during the year, 2 were maintained by Government, one, called the Osmania Central Technical Institute at the capital and the other at Aurangabad. Altogether 1,260 students were taught different craftsmanship besides reading, writing and arithmetic.

48. At the end of 1335 F., there were 4,098 teaching institutions of all grades in the dominions with 2,58,298 scholars. Of these 3,392 were for males and 706 for females, and there were 35,066 females receiving instruction. The percentage of pupils undergoing instruction in the Departmental schools works out at 13.8 as against 13.0 in 1334 F. Besides those mentioned above, there are also in the Dominions 1,255 Private Schools with 29,626 pupils. The total expenditure incurred under all heads amounted to 73.84 lakhs.

49. The number of books on different subjects under translation by the Translation Bureau of the Osmania University was 92 and the number of books translated and in the press was 54. Of these 14 works on history, law, economics and physics were published.

The Dairat-ul-Marif Press published six rare Arabic manuscripts. Licences were given during the year to open 20 new presses and to issue one newspaper and 9 periodicals.

50. The accounts for 1335 F. show that the ordinary service receipts exceeded the original estimates of 729 lakhs by 49·43 lakhs while the ordinary service expenditure was 591·30 lakhs or 72·77 lakhs less than the estimates. The ordinary service surplus was thus 187·02 lakhs. The aggregate net result after providing 25 lakhs for Famine and Debt Redemption Reserves, deducting 41·17 lakhs for departmental savings and meeting the extraordinary net expenditure of 6·24 lakhs, left a net surplus of 114·61 lakhs against 71·22 and 119·96 lakhs in 1333 F. and 1334 F., respectively.

51. Capital expenditure was less by 20·79 lakhs than the original estimate of 141·61 lakhs as shown below :—

	Heads	Original	Actual

Irrigation	..	61·00	61·00
Railway construction	..	70·50	54·84
Railway compensation	..	2·00	·16
Electricity	..	2·00	1·90
Workshop	..	1·00	·19
Telephone	..	1·98	2·57
Printing	..	2·75	..
Industries	..	·38	·16
Total	..	141·61	120·82

52. No less than 165·57 lakhs was invested ; of this 148 lakhs was allotted for railway purchase and 15 lakhs to the deposits reserve, while 2·57 lakhs went in the Shahabad Cement Company Debenture loan.

53. The coins issued for circulation amounted to 2·01 lakhs and those withdrawn from circulation to 3·7 lakhs. One thousand rupee notes were placed in circulation for the first time during the year. The total value of notes of different denominations in circulation increased from 279·97 lakhs to 304·90 lakhs. The Paper Currency Reserve at the end of 1335 F. was 338·05 lakhs in coin and B.G. Rs. 61·34 lakhs in Government of India securities.

54. The total number of subscribers at the close of 1335 F. was 24,354. Altogether 1,576 proposals were received and 1,549 policies issued. The total receipts including interest on investments amounted to 6·03 lakhs and expenditure on account of "Refunds" and "Investments" to 7·65 lakhs. The fund opened with a cash balance of 3·35 lakhs and closed with a cash balance of 1·73 lakhs.

55. The total expenditure on account of religious and charitable grants fell from 10·71 lakhs to 10·03 lakhs. An account of the principal measures introduced in the department during the year will be found in para. 343 of the report.

56. The total receipts of the Workshop Department amounted to 4·30 lakhs against an expenditure of 4·39 lakhs resulting in a net loss of Rs. 9,000. As compared with 1334 F. there was a decrease of about Rs. 20,000 in the income of the Electricity Department which amounted to 8·65 lakhs. After deducting the cost of generation and distribution, and the depreciation charges, the net

profit of the department amounted to Rs. 55,000 or ·64 per cent. on the capital outlay up to the end of 1335 F. as against 1·33 per cent. in 1334 F.

57. The details of the work done by the Departments of Statistics and
Department of Statistics and Gazetteer will be found in paras. 354 and 358 of the
Gazetteer. report.

58. A sum of Rs. 30,000 was spent during the year upon special repairs
and maintenance of monuments in the dominions.
Archæology. Mr. E. L. Vasey, an expert colour photographer from
England, was engaged to photograph a number of the original paintings in
the Ajanta caves. The department also published a second edition of the
Ellora Guide and prepared a series of postcards, representing the sculptures
and architectural remains at Ellora accompanied with a brief account of their
origin and development. A survey of the monuments of Gulbarga was made
during the year and a note on them was sent to Sir John Marshall for inclusion
in his chapter on the Moslem Monuments of India in the Cambridge
History.

59. Rao Bahadur K. Jagadisan, the late Examiner of Government of
India Press Accounts, prepared a new scheme for the
Government Press and Stationery Depot. department which came into force during the year.
Fresh stationery to the value of 4·87 lakhs was purchased and stationery worth 3·98 lakhs was supplied to the various offices.

60. A brief account of the re-opening of the Civil Service Class will be
found in para. 377 of the report. The present Civil
Hyderabad Civil Service Class. Service Class consisting of 5 students was opened on
the 26th July, 1926.

CHAPTER I.

Physical and Political Geography

SECTION I.

Physical Features, etc.

1. *Vide* pages 1 to 15 of the Companion Volume to the General Administration Report for 1331 F.

SECTION II.

Historical Summary.

2. *Vide* pages 15 to 22 of the Companion Volume to the General Administration Report for 1331 F.

SECTION III.

Form of Administration.

3. *Vide* pages 22 to 28 of the Companion Volume to the General Administration Report for 1331 F.

SECTION IV.

Civil Divisions.

4. *Vide* pages 28 to 34 of the Companion Volume to the General Administration Report for 1331 F.

SECTION V.

Details of the Census for 1330 F. (1921).

5. *Vide* pages 34 to 43 of the Companion Volume to the General Administration Report for 1331 F.

CHAPTER II.

Administration of the Land.

SECTION I.

Land Revenue.

6. The Hon'ble the Nawab Tilawat Jung Bahadur remained in charge of the Revenue portfolio throughout the year 1335 F.
Control.

7. His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Dominions is divided into two main divisions : divided by a line running roughly from the North-East corner to the South-West. The North-East division is known as Mahratwara and the other as Telngana. The former comprises 8 districts and the latter 7. His Exalted Highness' private estates known as the Sarf-i-Khas consists of 11 outlying taluks, in addition to Balda and Atraf-e-Balda, the area in and around Hyderabad City. These private estates measure about 8,200 sq. miles in all or one-tenth of the State, and except Balda and Atraf-e-Balda all lie in Mahratwara division and are administered by the revenue officers in his behalf.
Civil Divisions.

8. The total area of the State is 82,698 sq. miles of which 56 to 57 per cent. only is directly administered by Government, about 32 per cent. is in the hands of the Paigah nobles and jagirdars, 10 per cent. is Sarf-i-Khas and the balance consists of mam-a revcnue-free grants and the like. The fifth of the area directly under Government generally known as Diwani consists of unassessed waste (parampoke) much of which is forest land and over two-thirds of this is in the Telingana division. The figures for the last thirty years (1303-1335 F.) show that there has been a steady increase of cultivation with a proportionate rise of revenue. During this period the culturable waste has been reduced by nearly half and is now only 8 per cent. of the total area under cultivation. Wet cultivation has increased by 50 per cent. The proportion of wet cultivation to dry, however, is still very low since it accounts only 6 per cent. of the area under cultivation. Land is rarely irrigated by any method in Mahratwara with its black cotton soils and in this division the proportion of wet to dry is less than 2½ per cent. In Telingana with its undulating land and less retentive soils the proportion is only 11 per cent.

9. The total number of landholders is retained at 11,00,010 an increase of 7,352 over the figure of 1334 F. (*vide* the following table).
Holdings, Area, and Assessment.

Divisions	1334 FASLI				1335 FASLI			
	Pattadars	Joint Pattadars	Shikmi-dars	Total	Pattadars	Joint Pattadars	Shikmi-Pattadars	Total
Mahratwara .	3,44,440	1,10,687	73,556	5,28,683	3,45,378	1,09,918	73,812	5,29,108
Telngana ..	4,23,011	81,382	59,582	5,63,975	4,28,513	83,979	58,410	5,70,902
Total ..	7,67,451	1,92,069	1,33,138	10,92,658	7,73,891	1,93,897	1,32,222	11,00,010

It is a good sign that under-tenants (Shikmidars) are on the decrease while pattadars and joint-pattadars who have full rights continue to increase.

The average size of a holding is $23\frac{1}{2}$ acres in dry land and half an acre of wet in Mahratwara and 14 acres of dry and $1\frac{3}{4}$ acres of wet in Telingana. The assessment is nearly Re. 1-1-0 on dry land and Rs. 5-12-0 on wet in Mahratwara and Re. 0-12-9 on dry and Rs. 11-6-0 on wet in Telingana. The contrast between the two divisions is striking but is not difficult to explain. In Mahratwara dry land is mostly the famous tract of black cotton soil which retains moisture in a wonderful manner and with a relatively low rainfall can produce valuable crops. Wet cultivation is not practised on this soil and is of little importance in this division. In Telingana dry land consists of the sandy stony uplands with little depth of soil while the lower levels to which part of the rich soil has been washed, readily respond to irrigation and produce crops such as rice and sugarcane.

10. The total assessment on holdings amounted to Rs. 3,26,86,188 an increase of Rs. 3,04,746 over the figure of the preceding year. Remissions granted during the year amounted to Rs. 35,77,606 as against Rs. 54,44,766 in 1334 F. As usual the percentage in Telingana is higher than in Mahratwara, viz., 18.00 and 2.37 per cent. respectively. This is explained by the various reasons which are nearly all based on excess or deficit of water, which, as shown above, is of relatively little importance in Mahratwara at any rate in a normal year.

11. The total realisations under all heads of land revenue, including arrears and excess collections amounted to Rs. 3,09,80,348 in 1335 F. as against Rs. 2,93,14,140. The *raiatwari* land revenue demand amounted to Rs. 3,01,84,111 as against Rs. 2,76,14,031 in 1334 F., the increase of Rs. 25,70,080 being generally attributed to the good season in consequence of which no large amount had to be remitted. Out of the current demand Rs. 19,244 were written off as irrecoverable and Rs. 2,91,83,512 were collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 9,81,355 at the end of 1335 F. The percentage of collections to net demand was 96.69 as against 97.94 in the preceding year. Notwithstanding the decrease due to the unfavourable character of seasons in the middle years of the period from 1303 F. to 1335 F. the *raiatwari* revenue has risen from Rs. 2,03,52,056 in 1303 F. to Rs. 2,91,83,512 in 1335 F. an increase of 43 per cent. This is mainly due to the general rise in prices, the construction of new sources of irrigation, roads and railways, all of which tend to raise the value of land and intensify the demand for it.

12. At the commencement of the year uncollected arrears stood at Rs. 41,28,594. Of this, Rs. 1,50,548 were written off as irrecoverable and Rs. 3,49,387 were collected leaving in a balance of Rs. 36,28,659 but to this must be added the arrears for 1335 F. amounting no less than Rs. 9,81,355, making Rs. 46,10,014 in all, and thus in spite of a relatively good year, the worst districts are Warangal and Medak with $18\frac{3}{4}$ and $10\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs outstanding, respectively. In fact these two districts alone account for considerably more than half the arrears. Nalgonda roughly 7 lakhs arrears is also a bad case. Nearly 42 out of 46 lakhs outstanding are due from the Telingana districts. In Mahratwara, only in one district (Aurangabad with $2\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs) is more than one lakh over due. Arrears are negligible in Bir, Nanded and Bidar while in Osmanabad there are none at all.

13. In these circumstances it is surprising that coercive measures were taken in only 579 cases although this was done in more than double the number of cases in the previous year. As might be expected, Warangal with 124 heads the list.

14. Other sources of land revenue are classed under Pesh-kash and Makta-pan, Fruit trees, and miscellaneous and account for 15 lakhs in all of which $9\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs come from the first named but only 13 lakhs were actually collected in 1335 F. Some progress was made in reducing old arrears of which one lakh were collected and $2\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs written off. This with the current year's arrears left a balance of $16\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs against $18\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs outstanding at the beginning of the year.

SECTION II.

Survey and Settlement.

15. Nawab Sadat Jung Bahadur, Sadar Nazim of the Mahratwada division and Nawab Mohiuddin Yar Jung Bahadur, Sadar Nazim, Telingana division, discharged the duties of the Settlement Commissioner, Hyderabad and Warangal division, respectively.

16. Original survey operations were undertaken in 29 villages of the Hyderabad division and one village of the Warangal division. The total area surveyed was 39,763 acres, a decrease of 11,150 acres, whilst the average cost per acre rose from 4 annas 11 pies to 7 annas 4 pies. Sixty-two villages in the Hyderabad division and one village in the Warangal division covering an area of 85,662 acres were reclassified.

17. The survey of 490 villages of the Hyderabad division and 279 villages of the Warangal division was revised or a total area of 17,95,985 acres as compared with 21,56,467 in 1334 F. The average cost per acre rose from 2 annas 7 pies to 3 annas one pie.

18. Revised rates were announced in 47 and 195 villages of the Hyderabad and Warangal division, respectively. The total increase in assessment amounted to Rs. 1,82,609 and of this, an increase of Rs. 47,973 was in the Alampur taluk of the Hyderabad division and the balance of Rs. 1,34,636 in Nalgonda and Mahbubnagar taluks of the Warangal division.

19. Cases of boundary disputes, including arrears, that came up for hearing numbered 35, out of which 11 were disposed of, leaving 24 cases pending at the end of 1335 F. These figures include cases pertaining to the Hyderabad division only, as similar information has not been given in the return sent by the Warangal division.

20. In 1335 F. 903 maps were prepared at a cost of Rs. 18,705 the corresponding figures of the previous year being 1,425 and 23,000. Of these maps, 894 were village maps, 7 taluka and 2 dominion maps. Besides, 619 maps were coloured and 310 maps revised at a total cost of Rs. 4,002. The total number of maps printed was 12,312 as against 16,620 in the preceding year. The cost of printing amounted to Rs. 12,460 as against Rs. 19,131 in 1334 F.

21. The cost of the department fell from Rs. 5,68,105 in 1334 F. to Rs. 5,09,351 in 1335 F.

SECTION III

Inam Settlement.

22. Nawab Rahim Yar Jung Bahadur discharged the duties of Nazim of the Inam Settlement department throughout the year under review.

23. During the year under report inams of the assessed value of Rs. 6,071 were confirmed in perpetuity, and Inams valued Rs. 2,379 were confiscated.

24. The following statement shows the nature and value of inam claims disposed of during the year under report :—

Classification of Inam claims disposed of	Value resumed	Value confiscated
	O.S. Rs.	O.S. Rs.
Jagirs	269	962
Agrahars	433	217
Inams	1,751	619
Series	2,653	507
Cash Rusums	965	74
Total ..	6,071	2,379

SECTION IV.

Excise.

25. Moulvi Abdul Latif Khan Sahib (Nawab Latif Yar Jung Bahadur) continued as Excise Commissioner during the year under report.

26. Excluding revenue from poisonous drugs, the gross excise revenue during the year under report amounted to Rs. 1,69,23,786 as against Rs. 1,76,77,336 in 1334 F. After deducting compensations payable to the Sarf-i-Khas and jagirdars (Rs. 6,94,089), the amount payable to the British Cantonments at Secunderabad and Aurangabad (Rs. 11,23,579), price of opium (2,04,723) and commission to vendors (Rs. 89,917) the net excise revenue amounted to Rs. 1,48,11,478 as against Rs. 1,54,84,729 in 1334 F. Of this, country spirit, *sendhi* and *gulnowha* accounted for Rs. 1,36,19,909, opium for Rs. 9,40,901 and hemp drugs Rs. 2,50,668.

27. The net excise revenue of Secunderabad town and cantonment together with the revenue derived from opium and *ganja* payable to the Residency during the year under report was Rs. 10,46,338 as against Rs. 10,60,594 in 1334 F. In addition to the above amount a sum of Rs. 77,241 was paid to the Residency to the account of the Aurangabad Cantonment.

28. The number of liquor and *sendhi* shops was the same in 1335 F. as in 1334 F., viz., 29,731. The quantity of liquor consumed was 9,12,531 proof gallons in 1335 F., as against 11,01,042 in 1334 F. a decrease of 1,88,511 proof gallons. This decrease in consumption was attributed to the bad cotton crop and a fall in prices which led to a reduction in the number of weddings and other ceremonies. Moreover, the Dasera festival did not fall within 1335 F. and occurred twice in 1334 F.

29. The total number of excise cases referred to law courts, including those pending disposal at the end of 1334 F. was 73. Out of these there were convictions in 18 cases, 7 cases were dismissed and 48 remained pending decision at the end of the year. The cases taken up for departmental enquiry, including those pending at the close of the preceding year, were 4,631. Charges were proved in 855 cases, 758 cases were dismissed for want of proof and 3,018 cases remained pending at the close of 1335 F. The fines realised amounted to Rs. 18,353.

30. The total expenditure on the Excise Department amounted to Rs. 9,15,670 in 1335 F. as against Rs. 8,81,986 in 1334 F. The percentage of expenditure to revenue was 5.41 as against 4.98 in the previous year.

SECTION V.

Forests.

31. Nawab Hamid Yar Jung Bahadur continued as Inspector-General of Forests during 1335 F.
Contirol.

32. The Forest Administration of His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Dominions is divided into two main circles—the Eastern circle and the Western circle. Each circle is again sub-divided into 6 divisions and each division into a number of ranges. A recalculation of areas after actual survey led to a net decrease of 19 sq. miles in the total areas retained as protected and open forests. The following statement exhibits the distribution of forest area among the various divisions at the end of 1335 F.

DIVISIONS						Protected Forests sq. miles	Open Forests sq. miles
<i>Eastern Circle.</i>							
Hanamkonda	..	.	..	..	.	1,169	113
Khammam		.	..	..	.	802	247
Karimnagar	..	.	..	..	..	789	47
Nizamabad	..	..	..	..	..	475	123
Medak	..	.	..		.	162	136
Nalgonda	..	.	.		.	225	209
Total Eastern Circle						3,622	875
<i>Western Circle</i>							
Lakshattipett	..	.	.	.		1,366	343
Nirmal	..		..	.		655	280
Mahbubnagar		..	..	..	..	875	76
Aurangabad	..	..	..	..		261	386
Nanded	.	..	..	.	.	225	253
Gulbarga	.	..	..	..	.	206	172
Total Western Circle						3,588	1,510
Grand Total						7,210	2,385

33 Altogether 37 miles of new lines were cut during the year at a cost of Rs. 302 and old lines measuring 9,730 miles were cleared at a cost of Rs. 968. The length of lines demarcated (artificial and natural) at the end of 1335 F. was 11,051 miles while there remained 579 miles at the close of 1335 F. still to be demarcated.
Demarcation.

34. The department was engaged in demarcating, mapping or surveying the annual coupes of the divisions where systematic working is in progress. Besides, various areas in which present settlement work was going on in some of the ranges of the Medak division and the forest blocks of Khanampalli, Putnoor and Kallada Felling Series of Arsikota block in the Karimnagar division were surveyed and Sukli block in the Nanded division was traversed during the year. The Survey of India Party was engaged in surveying the forest blocks in Lakshettipett division.
Forest Survey.

35. Three working plan reports dealing with Pedmal and Yadgir reserve in the Gulbarga division and 24 forest areas situated in the Aurangabad division were prepared and the same number of felling schemes for small forest blocks covering an area of 27,412 acres situated in the divisions of Medak, Karimnagar and Hanamkonda were also drawn up during the year. In most of the divisions want of roads by which timber can be extracted does not allow working plans and felling schemes to be worked fully. Sanctioned works prescribed in the plans of operations were reported to have been carried out to a large extent in the divisions of Mahbubnagar and Khammam and partly in Nalgonda, Nirmal and Aurangabad divisions while in other divisions they were not undertaken due to delay on the part of the Conservators in sanctioning estimates or negligence of the range officers.

36. The total amount spent during the year on the construction and maintenance of forest buildings and roads was only Rs. 8,143 against 22,871 in the preceding year.

37. The number of forest offences reported during the year was 3,183 against 3,211 in the preceding year. The average for the previous three years was 3,575. The percentage of cases disposed of varied between 76 in the Khammam division to 13 in the Nizamabad division. The divisions that had disposed of more than 50 per cent. of cases were Hanamkonda, Nalgonda and Mahbubnagar. The fines realized amounted to Rs. 60,053 as compared with Rs. 54,961 in 1934 F. Out of 24 cases prosecuted during the year, conviction was obtained in 7 cases and in 8 cases the accused were discharged, leaving 9 cases pending in the courts.

38. The area over which fire protection was attempted was 4,72,851 acres, an increase of 63,785 acres over the figure of the preceding year. The increase was chiefly in the Hanamkonda, Karimnagar, Medak and Nalgonda divisions in the Eastern Circle and Nanded and Gulbarga divisions in the Western Circle, while there was a decrease in Nizamabad and Mahbubnagar divisions. The burnt area comprised 3,995 acres against 15,730 in the preceding year, leaving 4,63,856 acres as actually protected. The total expenditure on fire protection amounted to Rs. 4,511 the cost varying between Rs. 3-8-8 per 100 acres in the Hanamkonda division to Re 0-4-0 in the Khammam division. During the year an extensive tract of good teak forest in Singaram range of the Karimnagar division, covering an area of 50,632 acres, has been brought under fire protection.

39. The rise in the area of forest totally closed to grazing is 215 sq. miles to 275 sq. miles. The total area left open to grazing was just under six million acres and only 1,76,000 acres was closed to grazing during the whole year. About a million animals were allowed to graze and nearly all of them paid fees. The total revenue realized from grazing amounted to Rs. 8,68,592, an increase of Rs. 1,67,139 over the figure of the preceding year. Of this, Forest officers collected Rs. 3,24,679 and the rest by the Revenue officers.

40. Natural reproduction from coppice (teak) was satisfactory in all the divisions of the Eastern Circle. Coppice shoots of Sundra (*Accacia Catechu*) and of jama (*Grewia Populifolia*) grew to a length of 4—5 feet in the Nalgonda division in one season. Yeppa (*Hardwickia binata*) seedlings in the Hanamkonda division are thriving nicely. Regeneration both from seed and coppice was unsatisfactory in most of the divisions of the Western Circle due to failure of rains in some places, and to forest fires and heavy grazing in other places. No artificial regeneration was undertaken in three divisions of the Eastern Circle and two divisions of the Western Circle. About 50 per cent. of seedlings of teak plantations in some of the ranges of the Hanamkonda division survived and those of the Mulug range, in particular, have attained an average height of 21 inches. Seeds of different species were sown either by dibbling or broadcasting in the Mahbubnagar division and most of the seedlings survived.

at the close of the year. More than 34 000 bulbs of American-aloe planted in the Amarabad range along the outer boundary line for 20 miles were in good condition. Bamboos planted in the Gulbarga division are growing fairly well.

41. The total area systematically exploited increased to 32,187 acres. As in the preceding year, the removal of small timber for agricultural purposes from open forest areas was allowed on permits in places far away from working plan areas. Lac was cultivated in the divisions of Nirmal, Hanamkonda, Karimnagar and Medak and the total yield amounted to 4,317 seers. More than two thousand three hundred cocoons were reared at the Department's mulberry plantation at Mahadeopur and 13,400 cocoons were collected from the local tasar cultivators and fetched Rs. 130.

42. Receipts from the sale of timber and fuel amounted to Rs. 6,78,194 against Rs. 6,67,684 in 1334 F. Revenue from the "Minor forest Produce" increased from Rs. 8,68,413 in 1334 F. to Rs. 10,44,944. This would be extraordinary were it not most of the income under this head, viz. 8½ out of 10½ lakhs is derived from grazing, which is hardly an item of forest revenue at all.

43. There was an increase in receipts as well as in expenditure, the former rose from Rs. 18,42,453 to Rs. 19,19,086 and the latter from Rs. 6,97,426 to Rs. 8,53,656. The percentage of expenditure to revenue was 44 against 38 in 1334 F.

SECTION VI.

Customs.

44. Raja Inder Karan Bahadur continued to be Inspector-General of the Customs Department throughout the year under report.

45. The total customs revenue amounted to Rs. 1,55,22,784 showing an increase of about Rs. 60,000. The general rate of duty is 5 per cent. *ad valorem* for both imports and exports and an idea of the principal sources of customs revenue can be obtained from the figures showing the value of the principal imports and exports given in para. 168 of the report. The octroi levied on the goods imported from His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Dominions into the City of Hyderabad, Secunderabad and Bolaram brought in just over three lakhs.

46. Owing to the recent orders restricting exemptions from customs duty, etc., the total value of the articles imported and exported duty free during 1335 F. amounted to only Rs. 1,10,84,375 as against Rs. 2,41,70,409 in 1334 F. while the duty lost by the exemptions of Government officials, nobles, jagirdars and the mint, and mines and mills, was only Rs. 48,336 as against 13 lakhs in 1334 F.

47. The total cost of the Customs Department amounting to Rs. 15,68,735 was less than that in the previous year by about Rs. 40,000, but the percentage of expenditure to revenue decreased from 11.58 to 11.29.

SECTION VII.

Wards' Estates.

48. Moulvi Gulam Ghouse Khan Saheb was Head of the Court of Wards.

49. The total number of Wards' Estates at the end of 1334 F. was 87. During the year 10 new estates were added and 3 were released, leaving 94 estates at the end of 1335 F. Of these, 72 estates were under the direct management of the Court, 8

were only under temporary control and 14 were managed through Hony : Superintendents.

50. The gross demand of the Jamabandi estates rose from Rs. 35,28,367 in 1334 F. to Rs. 43,60,538 in 1335 F. The closing balance for 1334 F. was Rs. 31,80,162 and the total collections for 1335 F. amounted to Rs. 43,78,066. Thus the total amount at the disposal of the Court was Rs. 75,58,228. Out of this, an expenditure of Rs. 38,56,049 was incurred, leaving a balance of Rs. 37,02,179 at the close of 1335 F.

51. There was an opening balance of Rs. 37,468 at the beginning of 1335 F. and this was raised to Rs. 42,917 according to the audited figures. Rs. 3,56,923 were collected as supervision fees from the estates against which an expenditure on account of establishment and other management charges amounted to Rs. 3,13,487, leaving a balance of Rs. 86,353.

52. Rs. 40,095 were spent on buildings and general improvements against Rs. 42,967 in the preceding year.

53. The total number of villages completely surveyed and settled during the year was 340 and in 71 villages revised rates were announced. The sum paid to the Settlement Department in this connection amounted to Rs. 10,346.

54. There were altogether 131 Wards (boys and girls) under the guardianship of the Court. Of these, 12 boys were reading in the Jagirdars' School, 23 boys attended Government Schools and 25 boys and 14 girls attended private and religious institutions; the remainder were not of school-going age except two who were insane.

SECTION VIII.

Well Irrigation.

55. There was a fall in the total number of wells sunk (593 against 871). The cost of each well varied from Rs. 950 to Rs. 23 but the average was only Rs. 53. The total area irrigated by the new wells was 1,169 acres. The following statement shows the figures for each district separately in 1334 and 1335 F.

District	1334 F.				1335 F.			
	Num- ber of wells	Total Expendi- ture	Average Expendi- ture per well	Area cultivat- ed in acres	Num- ber of wells	Total Expendi- ture	Average Expendi- ture per well	Area cultiva- ted in acres
Aurangabad..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bir ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Parbhani ..	27	24,925	923	..	10	9,500	950	1
Nanded ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gulbarga ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Raichur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Osmanabad ..	15	18,750	1,250	..	..	..	..	..
Bidar ..	142	6,337	44	311	2	625	312	6
Medak ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nizamabad ..	3	150	50	2	7	750	107	11
Mahbubangar ..	4	2,050	512	6	..	..	..	..
Nalgonda ..	26	5,776	222	78	21	3,350	160	46
Warangal ..	48	5,256	109	103	48	5,256	109	103
Karimnagar ..	494	10,898	22	1,049	502	11,440	23	992
Adilabad ..	112	21,115	189	167	3	325	108	10
Total..	871	95,257	109	1,716	593	31,246	53	1,169

CHAPTER III.

Protection

SECTION I.

Legislative Council.

56. Rai Baijnath, M.A., LL.B., was in charge of the Legislative Department during the year under report.

Control.

57. There was no change in the constitution of the Legislative Council during the year.

Constitution.

58. One Council and 83 select committee meetings were held during the year under report as against 2 and 50, respectively, in the previous year. The Council passed the following Acts :—

(1) *An Act to amend the Court Fees Act.*—The original Court Fees Act was passed about 22 years ago and the rate fixed was 5 per cent. *ad valorem*. Since then several changes have taken place, the chief of which are the separation of executive from judicial functions and the economic dislocation after the Great War, resulting in the depreciation of the rupee and a consequent all round increase in the price of all commodities. Not only had the salaries of all gazetted and non-gazetted officials to be increased, but a munsif had to be appointed to every taluk to undertake civil cases. These and other causes swelled expenditure on the general administration and compelled Government to increase the *ad valorem* rate from five to seven and a half per cent.

(2) *An Act to amend the Criminal Procedure Code.*—In certain cases it was found that Government officers were summoned to answer charges preferred against them for acts performed in their official capacity, without prior sanction. To save such officers from the inconvenience of attending criminal courts without proper reason, it was thought necessary to amend section 201 of the Criminal Procedure Code by adding a third clause which provided that a complaint filed by any person against any official for doing any act in the discharge of his official duty should be summarily rejected, unless it was accompanied with the requisite permission mentioned in that section.

59. The following bills were pending before the Council at the close of 1935 F :—

Bills.

- (i) A Bill relating to the transfer of Property Act.
- (ii) A Bill to amend the Civil Procedure Code.
- (iii) A Bill to amend the Legal Practitioner's Act.
- (iv) A Bill regarding the Electricity Act.
- (v) A Bill regarding the Factories Act.
- (vi) A Bill regarding Rules relating to stray animals.

60. The total cost of the department during the year amounted to Rs. 74,057 as against Rs. 72,387 in the previous year.

Cost.

SECTION II.

Civil Justice.

61. The High Court consists of one Chief Justice and 6 Puisne Judges.
 Jurisdiction. Nawab Mirza Yar Jung continued as Chief Justice.
 Nawab Faruq Yar Jung Bahadur having retired
 Nawab Nazir Yar Jung Bahadur, Sessions Judge, was appointed as Puisne
 Judge and Moulvi Mir Musahib Ali Khan, First Judge of the City Civil
 Court, was promoted to the grade of Sessions Judge.

62. The permanent civil judicial staff subordinate to the High Court
 Judicial Staff. consisted of 6 Sessions Judges, 24 District Judges and
 105 subordinate judges. Besides, there was one
 Hony. Judge. The following changes took place in the personnel of the
 judicial staff in 1335 F. :—

Moulvi Asadulla Saheb, First Judge, City Criminal Court, and Moulvi
 Mir Alum Ali Khan Saheb, Secretary of the High Court, were promoted to
 be First Judge, City Civil Court, and First Magistrate, City Criminal Court,
 respectively. Moulvi Farhatullah Beg, Special Magistrate, was appointed
 as Secretary of the High Court, and he was succeeded by Moulvi Hamid Ali
 Khan, Additional District Judge, Raichur; Moulvi Musaheb Ali Saheb and
 Moulvi Asadulla Saheb continued, under Government orders, to discharge
 the duties of their original posts even after their promotion. Moulvi Mir
 Alam Ali Khan Saheb was appointed as Sessions Judge, Gulburga. Moulvis
 Nihal Ahmed Saheb, Nusarat Ali Saheb and Khairuddin Ali Khan Saheb,
 Munsifs, and Moulvi Bashiruddin Saheb, Superintendent of the Hon'ble the
 President's Office were appointed as additional district judges of Parbhani,
 Raichur, Bir and Gulburga, respectively.

ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

63. As compared with the previous year (25,827) there was fall of
 Original suits instituted. 11.4 per cent. in the total number of civil suits in-
 stituted during the year. The following table shows
 the number of suits instituted in each of the various courts as compared with
 the figures of the preceding year :—

Courts						1334 F.	1335 F.
High Court	.	.	.	..	..	41	32
Divisional Courts	.	.	..	..	..	71	71
District Courts	.	.	..	..	..	2,100	2,265
City Courts	..	..	..	..	..	2,281	2,135
Munsifs Courts	..	..	..	..	..	21,311	18,650
Tahsil Courts	..	..	..	..	..	23	28
Total						25,827	23,181

Of the 23,181 suits instituted 13,597 were for money or moveables, 323
 were rent suits, 5,936 for immoveables and 3,325 title and other suits. The
 value of suits instituted amounted to Rs. 1,30,21,265, an increase of
 Rs. 4,61,079 over the figure of the previous year. The institution of money
 suits was highest in the Munsifs Courts, being 10,716 and least in Tahsil
 Courts, viz., 23.

64. The following table shows that the majority of suits instituted were under Rs. 500 in value :—
Nature of suits instituted.

				Suits instituted in 1334 F.	Suits instituted in 1335 F.
Not exceeding	Rs.	{	10	139	119
			50	2,375	2,150
			100	3,972	3,723
			500	11,454	10,283
Exceeding Rs. 500 or value not stated			.. ..	7,887	6,906
Total			..	25,827	23,181

65. The number of suits instituted (23,181) during the year, added to the number pending from the last year (14,524) and to the number instituted otherwise (3,679) gives a total of 41,384 suits for disposal. This is a decrease of 3,445 or 8·3 per cent. against the figure of the previous year. The number of suits disposed of was 27,398 showing a decrease of 2,907 over the figure of 1334 F. The following table shows the disposal of contested and uncontested suits in various courts in 1334 F. and 1335 F. :—

Particulars	1334 FASLI						1335 FASLI					
	Cases for disposal	Cases disposed of			Pending at the end of the year	Percentage of disposals	Cases for disposal	Cases disposed of			Pending at the end of the year	Percentage of disposals
		Contested	Uncontested	Total				Contested	Uncontested	Total		
High Court ..	100	9	44	53	47	53·0	101	5	36	41	60	40·5
Divisional Courts .	234	21	70	91	193	32·0	207	22	58	80	217	26·9
District Courts ..	4,730	928	1,716	2,644	2,086	55·8	4,822	694	1,736	2,430	2,892	50·3
City Courts ..	4,687	623	2,371	2,994	1,693	68·8	4,338	747	2,052	2,799	1,534	64·5
Munsifs Courts ..	34,999	6,217	18,288	24,505	10,494	70·0	31,791	5,919	16,102	22,021	9,770	69·2
Tahsil Courts ..	29	..	18	18	11	62·0	40	1	26	27	13	67·5
Total ..	44,829	7,798	22,507	30,305	14,524	67·6	41,384	7,388	20,010	27,398	13,986	66·2

It will be seen from the above statement that as compared with the preceding year, the total percentage of decided cases was reduced by 1·4. There was a fall in the percentage of cases disposed of by all the courts except the City Courts and the Tahsil Courts where such cases showed an increase of ·7 and 5·5 per cent. respectively. Altogether 13,986 suits were pending at the close of the year and of these 3,100 were more than a year old, an increase of 408 over the figure of 1334 F. Of these, 1,770 were in Munsifs Courts, 1,162 in District and Subordinate courts, 141 in the Divisional courts and 27 in the High Court.

66. The following table gives the details of the total contested and uncontested cases disposed of in 1334 F. and in 1335 F. and their percentage with reference to the total suits decided :—

CONTESTED				UNCONTESTED									
Particulars	For plaintiff	For defendant	Total	Transferred to other Courts	Rejected and returned	Dismissed for default	Withdrawn	Returned for amendment	Compromised	Decreed on confession	Decreed ex parte	Dismissed ex parte	Total
Number of suits	4,887	2,501	7,388	364	129	3,598	1,829	97	4,151	5,115	3,897	830	20,010
Percentage with reference to total number of cases disposed of (27,398) in 1335 F. ..	17.8	9.1	26.9	1.3	.4	13.1	6.7	.4	15.2	18.7	14.3	3.0	73.1
Number of Suits	5,350	2,448	7,798	737	157	4,260	2,086	43	4,489	5,859	3,936	940	22,507
Percentage with reference to total number of cases disposed of (30,305) in 1334 F. ..	17.7	8.0	25.7	2.4	.5	14.0	6.9	.2	14.8	19.4	13.0	3.1	74.3

67. The following table gives the average duration in days of contested and uncontested suits disposed of by various grades of courts.

Particulars				CONTESTED		UNCONTESTED	
				1334 F.	1335 F.	1334 F.	1335 F.
High Court .. ..	..	..	..	713	391	209	217
Divisional Courts .. ..	..	..	..	869	554	510	341
District Courts .. ..	..	..	..	359	375	221	200
City Courts .. ..	..	..	..	278	303	212	177
Munsifs Courts .. ..	..	..	..	192	301	168	133
Tahsil Courts .. ..	..	..	..	..	412	100	152
Average duration of all Courts .. ..	..	..	..	221	309	178	144

It will be seen from the above statement that the average duration of a suit increased in all courts in contested cases while it decreased in uncontested cases. There was a marked decrease in the average duration of a case in the High Court and Divisional Courts. In other courts it increased in contested cases and decreased in uncontested cases except in the Tahsil courts where it increased in both classes of case.

68. There were 9,301 applications for execution of decrees pending from the previous year ; and 17,808 were made during the year. Full satisfaction was obtained in 4,111 and partial satisfaction in 2,633 cases. In 9,218 cases the proceedings were returned as wholly infructuous and 1,342 were transferred to other courts while 9,805 remained pending at the close of the year. The total amount realized in courts was Rs. 13,09,551. Coercive measures employed were :— arrest and imprisonment of judgment debtors in 57 and 28 cases, respectively ; sale of movable property in 480 cases, of immovable in 321 cases ; and attachment of property followed by its release in 1,091 cases. Possession of immovable property was given in 1,148 cases of which the largest number was in the Munsifs Courts (993). The cases in which the possession of movable property was given numbered 35.

69. Altogether 14,895 cases of a judicial nature other than suits and execution of proceedings were instituted. 11,245 Miscellaneous cases, were disposed of and 3,650 were left pending. Of the cases disposed of 463 were compromised or decreed on admission of claim, 1,515 were decided *ex parte* and 2,703 were contested. Of the pending cases 537 were more than a year old.

70. Including arrears the total number of cases for disposal rose from 1,971 in 1334 F. to 2,236 in 1335 F. and of these 1,783 Small Causes Courts were disposed of, an increase of 307 over the figure of the previous year.

APPELLATE JURISDICTION.

71. The following table gives the number of appeals disposed of by various courts with average duration of suits and percentage of disposals :—

Particulars	1334 FASLI							1335 FASLI						
	Pending at the close of the last year	Original institutions	Total number of appeals for disposal	Total number of appeals disposed of	Pending at the close of the year	Percentage of the appeals disposed of	Average duration	Pending at the close of the last year	Original institutions	Total number of appeals for disposal	Total number of appeals disposed of	Pending at the close of the year	Percentage of the appeals disposed of	Average duration
High Court	964	1,006	1,970	753	1,217	38.2	316	1,217	1,062	2,279	610	1,669	28.0	416
City Courts	85	171	256	173	83	76.5	172	83	151	237	181	56	76.3	202
Divisional Courts	1,520	2,160	3,680	1,902	1,778	51.6	267	1,778	1,918	3,776	1,816	1,960	48.0	318
District Courts	1,519	3,696	5,215	3,888	1,327	74.5	169	1,327	3,552	4,879	3,218	1,661	65.9	146
Total	4,088	7,033	11,121	6,716	4,405	60.3	213	4,405	6,766	11,171	5,855	5,316	52.4	231

The above statement will show that, as compared with the preceding year, there was a very slight increase in the total number of appeals for disposal, *viz.*, 50, while there was a fall in the percentage of total appeals decided by 7.9. The average duration of appeals in these courts increased from 213 days to 231 days. The highest number of appeals was disposed of by District Courts. The percentage of appeals decided by various grades of courts to the total number received by them for disposal varied from 76.3 in the City Civil Courts to 28.0 in the High Court. The average duration of appeals increased in all kinds of courts except the District Courts where it fell from 169 days to 146 days. The total number of appeals pending at the end of the year was 5,316 an increase of 911 over the figure of 1334 F.

72. At the end of 1334 F. 1,233 appeals were pending before the Miscellaneous appeals and Civil Courts of the dominions. During the year disposals, 3,724 fresh appeals were received, making a total of 4,957 and of these 3,532 were decided, while 1,425 remained pending at the close of the year. The percentage of appeals decided to the total number received for disposal was 71.2 or 1.6 per cent. less than the figure of the previous year. The highest number of appeals for disposal was in the High Court (2,749) and lowest in the City Courts (128) the percentage of appeals decided by the former being 73.5 and the latter 81.2. The percentage of disposals was 65.5 in the Divisional Courts and 69.9 in the District Courts. There was a fall in the average duration of appeals in all grades of courts except the City Courts where it rose from 74 days to 98 days. The following table gives the details about the working of the various grades of Courts in 1334 F. and 1335 F.

Particulars	1334 FASLI							1335 FASLI						
	Pending at the close of the last year	Original institutions	Total number of appeals for disposal	Total number of appeals disposed of	Pending at the close of the year	Percentage of the appeals disposed of	Average duration	Pending at the close of the last year	Original institutions	Total number of appeals for disposal	Total number of appeals disposed of	Pending at the close of the year	Percentage of the appeals disposed of	Average duration
High Court	451	1,972	2,423	1,840	583	75.9	73	583	2,166	2,749	2,023	726	73.5	69
City Courts	10	115	125	93	32	74.4	74	32	96	128	104	24	81.2	98
Divisional Courts ..	252	753	1,005	622	383	61.8	232	383	742	1,125	737	388	65.5	174
District Courts ..	228	754	982	747	235	76.0	124	235	720	955	668	287	69.9	110
Total ..	941	3,594	4,535	3,302	1,233	72.8	114	1,233	3,724	4,957	3,532	1,425	71.2	100

73. The receipts of civil courts for the year amounted to Rs. 10,90,869 a decrease of Rs. 1,10,546 against the figure of the Receipts of Civil Courts. previous year. Of this amount the sums realized on account of sale of stamps, process service stamps and fines were Rs. 8,06,718, Rs. 1,49,626 and Rs. 90,895, respectively, and Rs. 43,630 were on account of miscellaneous receipts.

74. The number of Civil Judges increased from 57 to 59, the increase being due to the creation of two Munsifs Courts in the Paigah and Jagir Courts. jagir of Nawab Fakrul Mulk Bahadur. The number of civil cases for disposal was about the same as in the previous year, viz., 5,834 and of these 3,579 were disposed of. The number of cases pending for more than a year was 571. Of 607 appeals for disposal 447 were decided and 160 remained pending at the end of the year. During the year 80 per cent. of the total miscellaneous appeals for disposal (215) was decided. The average durations of Regular and Miscellaneous appeals were 184 days and 99 days, respectively. Total receipts realized by these courts amounted to Rs. 90,721, a decrease of Rs. 5,732 against the figure of the preceding year.

SECTION III.

Criminal Justice.

75. Including the original side of the High Court which acts as Sessions Court for the City of Hyderabad, there were 7 Judicial staff. Sessions Judges. The magisterial staff of the dominions at the close of the year consisted of 147 stipendiary and 3 honorary magistrates.

76. There were 49,468 criminal offences reported during the year, of which 37,328 were offences under the Penal Code Offences reported. while 12,140 were under special or local laws. These figures are less than those of 1334 F. by 3,663, 2,713 and 950, respectively. As compared with the previous year there was a decrease in the number of offences reported in all the courts except the Munsif Courts.

ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

77. The number of criminal cases instituted was less than that in the previous year. Including arrears, the number of Cases disposed of. cases for disposal was 31,689 a decrease of 2,093. Of these 28,801 were disposed of, leaving 2,888 cases pending at the end of the year. There was a reduction in the total number of persons under trial (78,154 against 80,786) and of these 67,047 were tried : 14,248 were convicted, 48,672 acquitted or discharged, 290 released on production of security for good behaviour and 3,837 were accounted for otherwise, i.e., by transfer to other courts, death, or escapes, etc. The percentage of conviction fell from 22 to 21. The average duration of cases in all courts increased from 34 days to 40 days. The following table gives the details of cases and persons implicated in them in different grades of courts in the last two years.

Particulars	NUMBER OF CASES						PERSONS WHOSE CASES WERE DISPOSED OF					Persons remaining under trial at the end of 1885 F.
	Pending at the end of 1884 F.	Cases instituted during the year.	Total cases for disposal	Total cases disposed of	Pending at the close of 1885 F.	Average duration	Number of persons under trial	Details of persons tried			Disposed of otherwise	
								Convicted	Acquitted or discharged	Released on security for good behaviour		
High Court	1	8	9	6	3	120	11	8	5	2	1	3
	3	14	17	12	5	88	51	32	2	3	27	19
Sessions Courts	66	167	233	160	73	173	710	436	104	251	81	274
	73	160	233	135	98	170	657	368	.	239	129	289
City Criminal Courts	70	13,645	13,715	13,633	82	3	14,341	14,183	12,452	1,545	141	158
	82	12,342	12,424	12,377	47	2	13,279	13,186	11,658	1,447	45	93
District Courts	440	1,864	2,304	1,861	443	88	11,327	9,228	538	7,687	994	2,599
	443	1,787	2,230	1,825	405	102	11,368	9,295	350	7,815	1,120	2,073
Munsifs Courts	1,986	14,736	16,722	14,595	2,127	53	51,504	43,754	2,566	38,328	2,547	7,750
	2,127	14,027	16,154	13,893	2,261	63	51,085	42,728	2,128	37,923	2,433	8,357
Sub-Divisional Magistrates Courts	48	338	386	329	57	65	1,362	1,206	70	1,051	80	156
	57	222	279	245	34	68	732	612	58	516	38	120
Tahsil Courts	28	385	413	373	40	53	1,031	886	94	731	61	145
	40	312	352	314	38	50	982	826	52	729	45	156
Total	2,639	31,143	33,782	30,957	2,825	34	80,786	69,701	15,829	49,593	3,905	11,085
	2,825	28,864	31,689	28,801	2,888	40	78,154	67,047	14,248	48,672	3,837	11,107

It will be seen that the highest number of cases were instituted in the Munsifs Courts and next in order come the City Criminal Courts. Twelve out of 17 cases were disposed of by the High Court and 135 out of 233 cases by the Sessions Courts. There was a marked fall in the average duration of cases in the High Court and the City Courts, but in the District and the Munsifs Courts the average duration of a case actually increased by 14 days and 10 days, respectively.

78. The sentences passed on the persons convicted were as follows :—

Punishments.

Death ..	1
Transportation for life ..	10
Imprisonment (rigorous) ..	1,425
Imprisonment (simple) ..	260
Solitary confinement ..	82
Fine ..	13,030
Whipping ..	23

Sentences of imprisonment were passed for the following terms not exceeding :—

15 days ..	561
6 months ..	965
2 years ..	462
7 years ..	54
Exceeding 7 years ..	7

The fines imposed amounted in all to Rs. 73,108, of which only 33 per cent. was realized. The compensation awarded to complainants during the year out of the fines realized was only Rs. 543.

79. The total number of proceedings for disposal was 24,481 and of these 18,870 were completed and 5,611 were pending under the Code of C & P. at the close of the year. Out of 16,810 persons under trial 12,252 were tried and only 1,062 were convicted, no fewer than 11,190 being acquitted or discharged. The previous year's figures were 1,378 and 12,451, respectively.

80. The number of witnesses in attendance before the criminal courts was 52,520. Of these, 37,264 were examined and 15,256 discharged without examination. The amount paid to witnesses on account of the expenses incurred in attending the courts was Rs. 44,477 as compared with Rs. 49,718 in 1334 F.

APPELLATE AND REVISIONAL JURISDICTION.

81. At the end of 1334 F. 209 appeals were pending before the High Court. Three hundred and sixty-seven appeals were preferred during the year and 243 decided, while 333 remained pending at the close of the year. In 53 per cent. of the cases, the orders of the lower courts were upheld, in 34 per cent. they were reversed and in 9 per cent. they were modified, while in 4 per cent. of cases they were returned for further enquiry. The sentences were confirmed in the case of 126 appellants, reduced or altered in that of 21, while the convictions of 81 were set aside. Further enquiry was ordered in five cases. Besides, the appeals of 9 persons were dismissed either on summary trial, or in default or on compromise. The revision and confirmation cases before the High Court numbered 1,494, or an increase of 263 over the figure of the preceding year. Of these, 882 were disposed of, leaving 612 pending at the close of 1335 F. The average duration of appeals, revision and confirmation cases rose from 72 days in 1334 F. to 119 days in 1335 F.

82. There were 115 appeals pending before the Courts of Sessions at the beginning of the year and 380 appeals were preferred during the year. Of these, 413 were decided and 82 were pending at the close of the year. Revision and confirmation cases before the Sessions Courts increased from 498 to 541 of which they disposed of 404. In 62 per cent. of the appeal cases, the judgments of the lower courts

were upheld, in 24 per cent. they were reversed and in 10 per cent. they were modified, while in 4 per cent. of cases, they were remanded for further enquiry. The number of persons whose appeals were decided by the Courts of Sessions was 413. The appeals of 2 were summarily dismissed, the sentences of 250 were confirmed, of 96 reversed, of 42 reduced or altered and of 2 enhanced, while in the cases of 17 persons further enquiry was ordered. The average duration of cases rose from 105 days to 108 days.

83. The number of appeals, revision and confirmation cases before the courts of magistrates was less than the previous year (1,818) by 217 and of these 1,372 were decided against 1,521 in 1334 F. In 41 per cent. of the cases sentences of the lower courts were upheld, in 39 per cent. they were reversed and in 11 per cent. they were modified, while in 9 per cent. of the cases further enquiry was ordered. Eight hundred and fifty-three persons were concerned in these appeals. The appeals of 11 of them were summarily dismissed, 340 were altogether unsuccessful, 78 obtained a reduction or alteration of sentence, the sentences of 322 were reversed and appeals of 32 were dismissed in default or on compromise. In the cases of 65 appellants a further enquiry was ordered. The average duration of appeals, revision and confirmation cases fell from 72 days to 70 days.

84. As compared with the previous year, there was a fall of Rs. 36,519 in the total receipts of criminal courts (Rs. 3,83,285 against Rs. 4,19,804). The total income of both civil and criminal courts decreased from Rs. 16,21,219 to Rs. 14,74,154. The total cost of these courts was Rs. 21,02,021 as against Rs. 21,23,020 in the previous year.

85. The total number of criminal cases for disposal before these courts was 2,748 or less than the previous year by 111. Of these, 2,300 were decided as compared with 2,367 in 1334 F. The total number of persons under trial was 8,496 and 6,782 of these were tried : 480 were convicted, 5,862 acquitted or discharged, 21 were released on production of security for good behaviour and 419 were disposed of otherwise. The total number of witnesses examined during the year was about the same as in the previous year, viz., 4,619. The average duration of cases increased from 67 days to 76 days. As compared with the previous year there was an increase in the total number of appeals, revision and confirmation cases before these courts and they numbered 138 in 1334 F. and 228 in 1335 F. The cases actually disposed of was 211, or an increase of 93 over the figure of the previous year. The average duration of these cases fell from 153 days to 72 days. The total receipts of civil and criminal courts fell from Rs. 1,69,552 to Rs. 1,57,269, while the total expenditure increased from Rs. 3,16,918 to Rs. 3,27,447.

SECTION IV.

City Police.

86. Mr. Venkatrama Reddy continued as Commissioner of Police throughout the year.

Control.

87. The sanctioned strength of the City Police Force at the end of 1335 F. was 3,464 officers and men as against 3,521 in 1334 F. This decrease was effected on the recommendation of the Salaries Commission. Resignations rose from 11 to 23 and desertions numbered 264, an increase of 59 over the previous year.

88. Unlike 1334 F. no officer or man was punished judicially but the number of departmental punishments inflicted on men was 392 as against 4 officers and 251 men punished in 1334 F. The increase is ascribed to attempts to enforce better discipline. The number of dismissals increased from 41 to 54 ; but 54 officers and men received rewards in money in appreciation of their services and 333 received special promotions for good work.

Punishments and rewards.

89. The number of deaths among the members of the police force increased from 56 to 64. The Commissioner explains this high mortality by the general unhealthiness of the city area.

90. The total number of cognizable cases declined from 1,244 to 1,111, a decrease of over 10 per cent. There were 132 cases of grave offences as compared with 136 of the previous year and 511 or 46 per cent. of minor offence, the rest being of a miscellaneous nature. The year was free from dacoity cases while there was increase in murder and burglary cases, the former rising from 3 to 5 and the latter from 1 to 6. The offences committed under special and local laws fell from 568 to 342.

91. The percentage of cases detected fell from 90 to 85. Out of 894 cases sent up by the police and 82 pending enquiry in the courts from the list of previous year, 901 cases were disposed of, the number of cases ending in conviction being 678. Out of 5 cases of murder (including 3 new cases and 2 cases pending since 1334 F.) prosecuted, one ended in conviction, 3 in acquittal and one was still *sub judice* at the close of 1335 F. The total number of burglary cases tried was 3, of which one was convicted and two were either acquitted or discharged.

92. The number of persons arrested in all cases dealt with by the police was 1,437 against 1,689 in 1334 F. Of these 47 were not sent up for trial, leaving 1,390 persons of whom 1,153 were tried (834 convicted or released on bail or on security for good conduct, 121 released on compromise and 198 acquitted or discharged) and 3 died or escaped during trial. At the end of 1335 F. the cases of 90 persons remained pending enquiry with the police and 144 were pending trial with the magistrates. The percentage of persons convicted to persons tried increased from 69.4 to 72.3.

93. Property was stolen in 443 out of the cases reported by the police during the year and in 372 cases it was recovered. The alleged value of property stolen was Rs. 55,999 and that of property recovered was Rs. 21,461 against Rs. 53,707 and Rs. 22,238, respectively, in the preceding year.

94. The total number of widows who received pensions increased from 129 in 1334 F. to 140 in 1335 F. The total amount to the credit of the Fund was Rs. 40,822 of which Rs. 3,656 were spent, leaving a balance of Rs. 37,166.

95. Thirteen cases of suicide and 57 cases of accidental death were reported by the City Police in 1335 F. Of the accidental deaths, 12 were caused by fire and 22 by drowning.

96. The total expenditure on account of City Police amounted to Rs. 7,77,569 against Rs. 7,85,637 in 1334 F.

SECTION V.

District Police.

97. Nawab Mohamed Nawaz Jung Bahadur continued as Director-General of District Police throughout the year 1335 F.

98. The sanctioned strength of the police force excluding non-effectives but including the Criminal Investigation Department and the Police Training School was 1,503 officers and 9,613 men. The total sanctioned strength of mounted and foot-police was 889 and 10,227, respectively.

99. The percentage of men able to read and write was 53 against 54 in the previous year. The head-quarters schools carried out their usual programme of teaching, and instruction in drill and physical training was given at the District and Taluq Head-quarters. The results produced by the Police Training School were highly satisfactory; the percentage of successful candidates in the final examination of officers and constables being 98 and 89, respectively. There were 104 officers and probationers and 111 constables under training when the year closed. Besides, 45 out of 63 constables passed the examination in First Aid to the injured and 2 out of 3 in the Shorthand Examination. There is also a Police and Sikh Boys' School. The total strength of this school was 225 (165 police and 60 Sikh boys). The results of the various class examinations were gratifying, the percentage of successful pupils being 60. Besides, 6 out of 11 candidates who appeared for the middle school examination were declared successful.

100. The number of punishments awarded to officers and men during the year was 1,957 (18 Judicial and 1,939 departmental) as against 1,915 in the preceding year. The number of officers and men who received rewards in money in appreciation of their services was 139 and that of those who received special promotions for good work was 259 as against 318 and 372 respectively, in 1334 F.

101. The general health of the police force was better than in 1334 F. the percentage of mortality being 0·8 against 1·08 in the previous year.

102. As compared with the previous year there was a decrease in the total number of cognizable cases (4,414 against 4,759) or a fall of 7·2 per cent. The total number of cases of grave crimes rose from 2,486 to 2,494 while those of minor offences (including miscellaneous cases) against person and property fell from 2,273 to 1,920. During the year the dacoity and robbery cases were reduced by 28 per cent. and 15 per cent. respectively.

103. Out of 4,414 true cases dealt with by the police, 3,130 or 71 per cent. were traced against 72 per cent. in the previous year. The total number of cases sent up by the police was 2,760 and the cases pending enquiry in the courts numbered 737, and of these 2,716 were disposed of by the courts, the percentage of cases decided to tried being 77 against 79. The total number of cases convicted and compromised was 1,707 or 63 per cent. of the total cases decided.

104. The number of persons arrested in all the cases dealt with by the police during the year was 9,404 as against 10,254 in the previous year. Of these, 684 were not sent up for trial, leaving a balance of 8,720 persons of whom 5,778 were tried (1,989 were convicted, 3,003 were acquitted or discharged and 786 were released on compromise) and 51 escaped or died during trial. At the end of the year, the cases of 250 persons remained pending enquiry with the police and 2,641 pending trial with the magistrates. The percentage of persons convicted to persons tried was 23 as against 25 in 1334 F.

105. Property reported to have been stolen was less than the previous year by Rs. 53,590 and amounted to Rs. 3,12,237; but the recoveries were only 31 per cent. as compared with 39 per cent. in 1334 F. The highest percentage of recovery (55 per cent.) was in the Nalgonda district and the lowest (13) was in the Gulbarga district. The districts in which more than 40 per cent. of the value of lost property was recovered were Warangal, Bidar, and Nizamabad.

106. The number of serious offences reported from exempted Jagirs showed a slight decrease and numbered 181 and of these 117 were traced and 105 *challaned*. The total number of cases, including the arrears of the previous year, tried by the

Courts, was 142, and 72 per cent. of them were decided, 31 per cent. ending in conviction. There was a considerable reduction in the amount of stolen property from Rs. 45,919 in 1334 F. to Rs. 10,518 in 1335 F. The recoveries were 30 per cent. against 46 per cent. in the preceding year.

107. There was no change in the permanent and Special Branch staff which, including 12 temporary inspectors sanctioned for two years, consists of 31 officers and 178 constables. The number of cases investigated by this branch increased from 140 to 211. Amongst the important cases handled by the department were those of murders, dacoities, burglaries and criminal breach of trust. Out of 246 cases tried by the courts 66 ended in conviction, 22 in acquittal, 16 were transferred and the rest pending in the courts. The number of persons tried was 515 of which 122 were convicted, 66 acquitted, 38 transferred and 289 were pending in courts as against 310, 89, 15 and 125 respectively in 1334 F. The value of property recovered was Rs. 10,671 against Rs. 27,167 in 1334 F.

108. The total number of finger print slips on record at the Bureau at the beginning of the year was 1,17,965; 1,894 were received during the year for record, thus making a total of 1,19,859. Five hundred and sixty-four slips were destroyed in accordance with the rules in force and hence the actual number on record at the end of the year was 1,19,295. The Bureau received 9,259 slips of persons concerned in criminal cases for trace as compared with 9,642 in 1334 F., and of these previous convictions were traced against 1,864 persons as compared with 1,605 in 1334 F. Besides, 4,077 slips were received for search in connection with the grant of passes to members of criminal tribes. Thus the total number of slips handled by the Bureau was 13,336 against 15,257 in 1334 F. and of them 3,730 were received from British India and the rest (9,606) from inside the dominions. Three hundred and eighty-four of the former and 1,480 of the latter were traced to have previous convictions. The British Bureau traced 28 slips for Hyderabad. There were in all 36 wandering gangs of criminal tribes under the police surveillance at the close of the year.

109. There was an increase of 483 processes under the head "Warrants" and an increase of 4,737 under the head "Summonses" served by the police. Summonses in civil cases served through the police also showed an increase of 10 and numbered 186.

110. The strength of the Sikh Force was the same as in 1334 F., viz., 729. The total expenditure rose from Rs. 1,31,829 to Rs. 1,51,915, the increase being due to the grade increments of the office staff, the appointment of an extra Risaldar, and the payment of grain allowance to the Sikh sawars, which was stopped for some years past.

111. The number of widows in receipt of maintenance allowance increased by 50, bringing up the total to 1,050. The allowance of 44 widows was stopped and was granted to other widows. The actual expenditure amounted to Rs. 40,200 against 38,148 in 1334 F.

112. Three station house buildings one in the Karimnagar district and two in the Adilabad district were completed and made over to the police. The petty repairs allotment was fully utilized.

113. The accumulated funds of the Gurudwara Temple fell from Rs. 2,48,328 to Rs. 2,35,388. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 2,00,555 was deposited in the Imperial Bank of India, and the balance was in the Gurudwara Treasury. The interest accruing on deposit amounted to Rs. 10,964 per annum.

114. The funds in the Tuljapur Temple increased by Rs. 33,251 and amounted to Rs. 3,11,781 and of this, Rs. 2,84,722 were deposited in the Imperial Bank of India as fixed deposits which fetch an interest of Rs. 13,894 per annum, Rs. 23,526

in the Current Account and the balance of Rs. 3,533 was in the Temple Treasury.

115. Deaths by snake-bite increased by 101 and numbered 842. The total number of accidental deaths showed a slight increase of 44 as compared with the preceding year. Thus the total number of unnatural and accidental deaths was 4,927, an increase of 44 over the figure of 1334 F. and 50 per cent. of these deaths were on account of drowning.

116. The total expenditure on the District Police Force including the cost on Sikh Force was Rs. 39,23,470 against Rs. 37,82,078 in the preceding year.

SECTION VI.

Jails.

117. The jails remained under the control of Nawab Mohamed Nawaz Jung Bahadur the Director-General of the District Police.

118. In accordance with the recommendations of the Retrenchment Committee the Aurangabad Central Jail was reduced to a district jail and three lock-ups were established in place of the sub-jails at Jalna, Hingoli and Lingsugur. As a result there were only 3 Central Jails and 13 District Jails at the end of 1335 F.

119. The daily average number of prisoners convicted and under trial was 1,711, a decrease of 214. Judged by the number of punishments there was an improvement in the conduct of both prisoners and ward-guards. Elementary education in Urdu, Marathi, Kanarese and Telugu was imparted to 99 convicts, while 92 received religious and moral education in accordance with their respective faiths. The general health of prisoners was very satisfactory, since there was a fall (72) both in the daily average of sick prisoners and the number of deaths which took place during the year (30). The causes of death were returned as influenza, dysentery and malarial fevers.

120. There were 16 juvenile prisoners against 31 in 1334 F. Of these, one was sent to the Jalna Reformatory School, while the rest were discharged during the year on completion of short term sentences.

121. The total cash earnings of the convicts increased from Rs. 1,63,813 to Rs. 1,83,676, the average number from whom labour was obtained being 807 against 942. The daily average of the workers in the factory fell from 274 to 248, while the earnings per head rose from Rs. 596-12-2 to Rs. 740-10-0. The gross expenditure of the Jail Department was Rs. 5,23,712 and the net expenditure after deduction of the cash earnings from the total expenditure was only Rs. 3,40,036 as compared with Rs. 3,69,649 in 1334 F. But in spite of this owing to the decrease in the daily average of prisoners the net average cost of each prisoner rose from Rs. 190-11-7 to Rs. 198-12-8.

SECTION VII.

Registration.

122. Moulvi Mir Faiz-ur-Rahman Saheb continued as Inspector-General of Registration to the end of Khurdad 1335 F. when he went on the Haj Pilgrimage and Mr. Mohamed Yusoof Saheb Sidiqi his Assistant officiated for him during his absence.

123. The total number of registrations effected during the year (exclusive of those in certain jagirs from which statistics have not been received) was 38,001 against 39,386 in 1334 F. The aggregate value of registered documents relating to transfer

of property, mortgages, permanent and temporary leases, etc., was Rs. 3,28,75,848 against Rs. 3,18,88,229.

124. Excluding Sarf-i-Khas receipts the total income of the department for 1335 F. amounted to Rs. 2,48,349 and the expenditure to Rs. 1,06,862 as against Rs. 2,57,706 and Rs. 1,08,945, respectively, in 1334 F.

SECTION VII.

Hyderabad Municipality.

125. Dr. Hamid Ali continued to work as Commissioner of the Hyderabad Municipality.

126. The following is an abstract of the receipts of the Municipality for the years 1334 F. and 1335 F. :—

Particulars	1334 F.	1335 F.
	Rs.	Rs.
Government grant	5,00,000	5,00,000
House tax	2,13,727	2,18,157
Animal and vehicle tax including motor-cars, motor-cycles and cycles	33,127	41,463
Scavenger tax	8,123	8,124
Hackney-carriage fees	22,527	22,072
Quit rent of land and bazars	19,526	18,802
Water-tax collection fees	9,779	8,858
Municipal fines	12,443	10,854
Miscellaneous receipts	34,532	52,772
Total ..	8,53,784	8,81,102

127. The expenditure incurred by the Municipality in 1335 F. as compared with 1334 F, was as follows :—

Particulars	1334 F.	1335 F.
	Rs.	Rs.
Secretary's office establishment	59,250	57,242
Taxation department	58,169	57,798
Health and Sanitary department	3,56,008	3,70,029
Engineering department	22,445	23,701
Construction, maintenance of drains, roads, buildings, etc ..	1,12,080	1,47,085
Road watering	13,591	14,853
Lighting	78,503	96,971
Workshop department	7,652	7,348
Establishment in Accountant-General's office and City Criminal Courts	5,330	5,225
Miscellaneous	65,365	47,619
Total ..	7,78,393	8,27,871

The arrears of house tax remaining uncollected at the close of 1335 F. were Rs. 1,88,501 against Rs. 1,42,188 in 1334 F.

128. There were 127 miles of road in charge of the Municipality and the average cost of maintenance per mile worked out at Rs. 284. Thirteen miles are now lighted by electricity. During the year 11 new drains with a length of 10,193 feet were constructed.

129. Only 29 fires occurred in which property worth Rs. 3,868 was destroyed as against 50 fires and property worth Rs. 42,985 in 1334 F. There were 3,198 applications for the construction of new buildings as well as additions and alterations to existing ones, of which 2,356 were granted.

SECTION IX.

Local Funds.

130. Mr. Khalid Bannerji continued as Inspecting Engineer.

Control.

131. The number of District and Taluk Boards remained the same as last year, viz., 15 and 107 respectively. The District Boards are composed of 7 official and 7 non-official members and the Taluk Boards of 4 officials and 4 non-officials. The District Boards are presided over by the 1st Talukdars while the Tahsildars are Presidents of the Taluk Boards.

132. The allocation of the local cess of one anna remained unchanged, viz :.—

			Pies
(a) Education	..	..	3
(b) Sanitation	..	..	2
(c) Roads	..	..	2
(d) Works of public utility	..	..	5
Total			1 anna

The amount brought in by the local cess according to the above scale was Rs. 18,02,353 which was allotted as below in the ratio of 25, 17, 17 and 41 per cent., respectively, of the total cess.

			Rs.
(a) Education	..	..	4,50,588
(b) Sanitation	..	..	3,00,392
(c) Roads	..	..	3,00,392
(d) Works of public utility	..	..	7,50,981
Total			18,02,353

133. At the close of 1334 F. there was a balance of Rs. 53,38,194. The total Local Fund receipts and expenditure amounted to Rs. 29,40,190 and 26,28,947, respectively, in 1335 F. as compared with Rs. 24,26,700 and 18,99,736 in 1334 F., thus there has been an increase of Rs. 5,13,490 in the income in 1335 F. Of the total expenditure incurred in 1335 F., about 40 per cent. was on buildings, 14 per cent. on education, 16 per cent. on miscellaneous (conservancy and gardens) 9 per cent. on medical, 9 per cent. on roads, and 11 per cent. on supervision. The year 1335 F. closed with a balance of Rs. 56,49,437.

The following comparative statement shows the amounts spent under various heads during 1334 and 1335 F.

Particulars	1334 F.	1335 F.
1. Buildings constructed and repaired	5,26,051	10,74,648
2. Roads	1,41,815	2,38,325
3. Education	3,12,863	3,74,074
4. Medical	2,05,413	2,25,011
5. Conservancy and gardens	4,34,551	4,32,428
6. Supervision charges, establishment	2,24,524	2,26,588
7. Payments to patels and patwaries for collection of local cess	45,519	57,873
Total ..	18,99,736	26,28,947

134. During the year under report 91 aided schools were opened, and 5 of those solely maintained by the Local Funds were closed. At the close of 1335 F. there were 1,144 aided and 907 schools wholly maintained by Local Funds with 32,615 and 41,356 pupils, respectively. There has thus been an increase of 86 in the number of aided and wholly maintained schools by the Local Funds and of 7,975 in the number of pupils under instruction in these institutions.

135. In the beginning of 1335 F. there were 7 Allopathic and 27 Ayurvedic dispensaries aided by the Local Funds and 77 Yunani dispensaries were solely maintained by the Local Funds. Seven new aided dispensaries were opened at Vizapur, Bhainsa, Miryalguda, Devarkonda, Huzurabad, Lingal, and Matwada, thus bringing the total of aided dispensaries to 41.

136. As mentioned in the previous year's report, the revised estimates for water-works at Raichur, Jalna, and Latur, submitted to Government for sanction are still under consideration, and so no work could be taken in hand.

137. In last year's report it was stated that the need of an Act dealing with the constitution of Local Boards and various other important matters was felt and a draft Bill was prepared and forwarded to the districts for the opinions which are still awaited, and consequently no definite proposal could be submitted to Government.

SECTION X.

Military Department.

138. Lieut.-Col. Sir Afsur-ul-Mulk Bahadur, K.C.I.E., M.V.O. continued as Chief Commander of the Regular Troops and Major Osman-Yar-ud-Doulah Bahadur as Commander in 1335 F.

139. The strength of the fighting force of the Regular Troops (consisting of 2 artillery regiments, 3 cavalry regiments and 6 infantry regiments) and Imperial Service Troops (made up of two Lancers) was 5,876 and 1,067 respectively, the cost of the former was Rs. 24,64,900 and that of the latter Rs. 9,46,582. In the Regular Troops the average age of the men was 28 years, height 5 feet 6 inches and chest measurement 33 inches. Altogether 680 recruits were enlisted, 182 retired on pension or gratuity and 353 men were struck off the rolls owing to death, dismissal, desertion or resignation. In the Imperial Service Troops the average age of the men was 23 years, height 5 feet 5½ inches and chest measurement 33 inches. In all 139 recruits were enlisted, 39 retired on pension or gratuity and 87 were struck off the rolls owing to death, dismissal, desertion or resignation.

140. The expenditure incurred on the Gunpowder Factory was about the same as in the preceding year, viz., Rs. 14,848.

141. Three hundred and forty-five horses and 40 bullocks were purchased during the year for Rs. 2,20,550 and Rs. 8,000 respectively, to replace the number of horses and bullocks that were either auctioned or shot on account of their unfitness, etc.

142. No men from the Irregular Troops were selected during the year to replace the Regular Troops detachments in the districts as there were many posts to be filled up. Out of the selected men there were only 363 under training at the end of 1335 F. The recruiting party collected 495 men, who after being appointed to the vacant posts in the Nazm Jamiat were admitted for training. Thus, there were in all 858 men who were receiving training at the close of the year.

143. Major Faiz Jung Bahadur, M.B., continued as acting Principal Medical Officer throughout the year.

As before there is one staff hospital and 7 station hospitals. In these hospitals 12,062 patients (connected with different regiments) and 46,903 out-patients were treated, the corresponding figures of the preceding year were 12,586 and 44,682, respectively. The number of operations performed fell from 1,713 to 1,022 and of these 829 were major operations and the rest minor. There was also a slight fall in the number of patients treated in the X-Ray Department, *i.e.*, 466 against 497. The total expenditure on the Military Medical Department amounted to Rs. 99,180.

144. Moulvi Shamsuddin Saheb continued to be the Acting Nazim, Nazm-i-Jamiat up to 30th Aban 1335 F. when Moulvi Mirza Bashir Beg took charge of the Nizammat. Moulvi Shamsuddin Saheb was working as Deputy Nazim.

145. The Irregular Troops consisted of 11,332 infantry and 1,248 cavalry (including 209 infantry and 200 cavalry of the Princes Body-Guard and 351 of the Police Arabs). There are under the Nazm Department 14 elephants, 2 camels, 36 bullocks, 7 field guns, 6 palkies and 31 palanquins, etc. The total expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 22,92,536, an excess of Rs. 79,948 over the figure of the preceding year.

146. The total number of patients treated in the Nazm dispensary was 5,224. Surgical cases numbered only 200.

CHAPTER IV.

Production and Distribution.

SECTION I.

Agriculture.

147. Mr. Mazhar Hussain, M.A., B.Sc., continued as Director of Agriculture throughout the year under report.

148. The number of experimental farms remained at five, inclusive of the two small farms at Parbhani and Kamareddi where some work was done on cotton and sugar-cane respectively and their rotational crops. At Alir the experiments in the reclamation of alkaline lands were continued, while Sangareddi was given up to crops suited to inferior land and to horticultural and sericultural experiments. The farm at Mahbubnagar was gradually brought under cultivation, so far as budget provision allowed. During the year some progress was made in procuring land in the vicinity of Hyderabad for the new central farm for the Telingana tract. The site for the other main farm at Aurangabad has not yet been finally selected.

149. The department continued to do what it can with its present organisation to maintain the indigenous long staple variety cotton Gaorani (*Go-sse-pium Indicum Lamk*). During the year 7,000 candies of the best seed available were purchased and distributed mainly for sowing. The area cultivated with this seed is estimated to be over 2,50,000 acres. Trials were also made of different varieties of cotton, *viz*, Gaorani, Akola No. 4, Dhulia, N. R. Combodia, Nambari and other varieties imported from British India.

150. Some work on paddy was carried out on the Kamareddi farm and a new variety ripening in 3 months has been introduced. At the same time trials of certain varieties of sugar-cane in regard to spacing, manures, lodging, red rot were in progress. The "Red Hard Local" proved to be the best in point of view of weight producing 77,694 lbs. per acre of cane but the yield of gul was only 5,559 lbs. White *Pundia* yielding 6,293 lbs per acre out of 75,996 lbs. of cane was the best producer of gul.

151. A few silk-worms were reared at Alir and Sangareddy farms. During the year, 3 crops of mulberry silk-worms were taken, 250 layings reared and about 40 lbs. of green cocoons were obtained. For want of water only one crop of *eri* silk-worms could be raised. In all 20 tolas of silk was spun and 7,000 disease-free eggs of *eri* silk-worms and a few mulberry plants were supplied to the interested public.

152. To meet the demand for improved agricultural implements and machinery a sale depot containing stocks of manures and modern implements suitable to local conditions and such good seed of various kinds as is available for sale to the interested public was established. During the year, a number of oil engines with pumping sets, various types of ploughs suitable for different soils and other agricultural machinery, such as chaff cutters, sugar-cane mills, cream separators, harrows, etc., were purchased and many of these were fitted up for private customers.

153. Seven boring machines were in operation with the results shown below.

Agricultural engineering.

Places				Successes	Failures	Total depth bored in ft.
Jalna	..	..	..	12	1	1,602
Aurangabad	..	..	..	1	1	235
Parbham	..	..	..	5	..	531
Sailu	..	..	..	5	..	436
Osmanabad	..	..	..	1	..	82
Kalam	..	..	..	..	1	114
Vikarabad	..	..	..	5	..	542
Total ..				29	3	3,542

154. During the year under report, one of the Farm Superintendents obtained loan from Government and went on study leave for two years to America. Besides, two scholarship holders were studying in Poona Agricultural College. The two European and one Indian scholarship holders who returned from America and the Poona Agricultural College were given posts in the department.

155. The total cost of the department in 1335 F. was Rs. 1,93,088 against Rs. 1,70,136 in 1334 F.

Cost

SECTION II.

Weather and Crops.

156. As stated in previous reports, the rainy season in the State begins in June (Amerdad) while the official year commences in October (Azur), consequently the principal harvests of a Fasli year depend upon the monsoon of the preceding year.

The following statement indicates the rainfall, month by month, for the monsoon period 1334—1335 F.

<i>South-West Monsoon</i>				<i>Inches.</i>
June	1925	(Amerdad 1334 F.)	..	2·85
July	..	(Shahrewar ..)	..	7·27
August	..	(Meher ..)	..	8·69
September	..	(Aban ..)	..	4·17
Total for South-West Monsoon ..				22·98
<i>North-East Monsoon.</i>				
October	1925	(Azur 1335 F.)	..	4·01
November	..	(Dai .. F.)	..	1·37
				5·38
Total for the monsoon period ..				28·36
Total for December 1925 to May 1926 (Bahman 1335 F. to Thir 1335 F.) ..				5·31
Total for the year June 1925 to May 1926 (Amardad 1334 F. to Thir 1335 F.) ..				33·67

157. The total rainfall in 1334—1335 F. was a little above normal, being 33·67 inches as against 29·29 inches in the preceding year. The South-west monsoon set in at the usual time. The rainfall in the month of June was somewhat below normal but coming at the right time it enabled all agricultural operations to be carried out. The two succeeding months brought copious and well-distributed rain which proved very beneficial to the *kharij* and early rice crops. Light rain fell in the month of September with occasional breaks allowing the crops to mature well. The North-east monsoon also started well giving 4 inches of rain in the month of October, so that the *rabi* was sown under favourable conditions. As a result of the heavy rainfall, the tanks contained sufficient water for the irrigation of the late rice crop which occupied a larger area than usual. The crops were harvested under favourable conditions. The out-turn of the *kharij*, *rabi* and late rice crops was 8 to 16 annas and that of early rice crop was 10 to 16 annas.

158. The following statement shows the area and estimated out-turn of the principal crops as compared with the figures for the preceding year.

Area and Out-turn of Principal Crop				1334 F. Area in acres	Out-turn	1335 F. Area in acres	Out-turns
Crop							
Cotton	..	..	..	34,11,692	Bales 8,98,629 Tons	37,81,233	Bales 10,60,406 Tons
Wheat	..	..	..	8,00,238	73,348	8,44,471	74,186
Rice	..	..	..	6,23,516	2,40,289	8,45,867	4,17,831
Jawar	..	..	..	90,47,932	9,97,686	90,44,292	11,11,789
Sesamum	..	..	..	5,71,651	36,970	5,21,347	32,769
Linseed	..	..	..	2,51,031	16,155	1,78,180	15,608
Mustard	..	..	..	13,800	604	10,425	469
Castor seed	..	..	..	6,76,326	54,976	6,72,586	61,800
Ground-nut	..	..	..	1,33,634	8,349	1,90,383	16,055
Miscellaneous oil seeds	..	..	..	3,02,975	13,165	2,82,825	13,675

SECTION III.

Co-operative Credit Societies.

159. Moulvi Muhammad Abdul Basith Khan continued as Registrar, Co-operative Credit Societies.
Control.

160. The total number of societies increased from 1,766 to 1,926. Of these, 22 were central banks, 1,587 agricultural and 317 non-agricultural societies. The total number of members rose from 46,703 to 51,525. The aggregate working capital of all central banks and primary societies increased from Rs. 1,24,78,966 to Rs. 1,41,65,450. The owned capital, *i.e.*, share money and reserve fund combined, amounted to Rs. 48,99,380 or 34·5 per cent. of the working capital, a satisfactory proportion after relatively few years.

161. Inclusive of Rs. 17,17,692 which were advanced to members of agricultural and non-agricultural societies during the year under report, the total outstandings amounted to Rs. 75,16,674. Out of this amount, Rs. 10,71,318 were recovered, leaving a balance of Rs. 64,45,356 at the end of Amardad 1335 F. The percentage of recovery to demand was very poor.

162. Central banks continued to progress. By the end of the year their combined share capitals amounted to Rs. 9,78,977 while deposits stood at Rs. 29,93,625. Their total working capital rose from Rs. 51,89,027 to Rs. 58,50,989 of which they owned over 12 lakhs or more than one-fifth. The total net profit earned was Rs. 1,26,818.

163. The number of agricultural societies increased from 1,490 to 1,587, and their membership from 33,185 to 34,353. Their owned capital was Rs. 27,73,587 and the percentage of owned capital to their total working capital of 65 lakhs was 42. Nearly seven lakhs were advanced to members for the purchase of cattle, payments of old debts, improvement of lands, purchase of seed, etc. The total recoveries from members were less than 2½ lakhs, while at the end of 1335 F. over half a crore was outstanding. In spite of the bad year this result was very disappointing.

164. There were 317 non-agricultural societies : 189 with limited liability and 128 with unlimited liability, as against 257 in the previous year. Most of these were departmental societies whose members are chiefly Government clerks and employees.

165. The total net cost of the department during the year under report amounted to Rs. 2,36,689.

SECTION IV.

Factories.

166. One new cotton mill was established at Nanded and there are now 5 spinning and weaving mills in the dominions. Seven new cotton ginning and pressing factories were started making 272 in all. The total number of other factories rose from 238 to 253 ; these being as usual mainly flour, rice and dall mills.

167. The total number of factories requiring inspection was 530 of which 376 had boilers. Of these 485 factories and 324 boilers were inspected. One hundred and thirty factories were in the City of Hyderabad, and all but 5 of these were worked by electricity.

SECTION V.

Trade.

168. The following statement shows, in thousands of rupees, the aggregate value of imports and exports of the principal commodities as compared with the figures for 1834 F :—

Commodities	IMPORTS		Commodities	EXPORTS	
	1834 F	1835 F.		1834 F.	1835 F.
Piece-goods .	3,58,20	2,92,29	Piece-goods ..	3,51	3,73
Yarn ..	1,58,50	1,33,22	Cotton, raw ..	6,75,65	6,71,27
Gold ..	3,46,93	1,15,38	Giam .	1,69,27	3,05,69
Small-wares	88,64	93,08	Castor seed ..	1,83,77	1,40,36
Jaggery .	52,63	59,32	Ground-nuts .	32,33	66,61
Sugar .	47,74	55,47	Til and Ramtil ..	67,94	57,34
Salt .	41,59	48,26	Cotton-seed .	77,12	46,73
Silver .	77,72	45,23	Linseed ..	79,15	29,15
Kerosine oil ..	44,40	45,08	Dry Chillies	19,01	33,21
Medicine	7,59	7,96	Karad	16,48	10,48
Animals ..	38,86	31,70	Animals .	31,68	30,27
Millstones	12,66	2,70	Oil-cake ..	14,33	15,86
Utensils .	29,16	23,90	Stones ..	11,52	12,26
Silk ..	21,46	19,75	Turmeric ..	3,01	1,09
Betel nut ..	16,16	19,36	Fowls .	6,18	4,92
Tin sheets	27,90	18,43	Mahua seed ..	3,83	3,59
Matches .	12,40	13,98	Wool ..	3,90	3,18
Gunny bag .	11,94	13,15	Hemp ..	3,97	2,95
Glasswares ..	12,90	11,37	Oils ..	31,00	24,72
Oils ..	5,94	11,11	Mustard ..	2,09	2,66
Motor vehicles ..	5,91	10,97	Bamboo .	1,80	2,18
Hardware .	31,00	28,86	Timber ..	7,33	5,71
Timber ..	8,57	7,29	Hides ..	38,98	42,67
Hides ..	7,36	7,21	Tarwar bark ..	11,25	10,53
Eatables ..	29,09	9,71	Fruits ..	34	1,08
Fruits ..	41,94	41,14	Other articles ..	62,69	39,46
Other articles ..	1,65,09	1,63,89	Total .	15,58,13	15,67,70
Total ..	17,02,28	13,29,81	Value of duty-free articles ..	20,18	18,06
Value of duty-free articles including munt bulhon ..	4,63,33	1,30,35	Grand Total ..	15,78,31	15,85,76
Grand Total ..	21,65,61	14,60,16	Total aggregate trade for 1834 F. Total of Cols. 2 and 5	37,43,92	Total aggregate trade for 1835 F. Total of Cols. 3 and 6
				30,45,92	

169. The export trade was thus practically stationary but there was a decrease in imports of 705·45 lakhs or 33 per cent., while in the total trade of the dominions there was a fall of just under seven crores or nearly 19 per cent. The most notable falling off was under piece-goods, yarn, live stock, utensils, millstones, silver, gold, eatables and tin sheets. On the other hand there was a marked increase of the value of imports of salt, sugar, jaggery, oils, small-wares and motor cars. The principal increases are to be found in exports under grain, ground-nuts and dry chillies, while decreases were recorded in the case of linseed, ramtil and til, castor seed and cotton-seed.

170 The following statement shows in tons the volume of the principal imports and exports carried by His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railways in 1334 F. and 1335 F.

Commodities	IMPORTS		EXPORTS	
	1334 F	1335 F	1334 F.	1335 F.
Goods manufactured	10,294	9,785	194	255
Gram ..	36,687	24,892	89,742	1,57,334
Salt ..	49,215	54,104	..	..
Sugar and Jaggery ..	25,370	28,283	30	..
Hardware ..	25,838	20,387	675	1,184
Cotton ..	79	..	60,019	52,937
Oil seeds ..	70	173	1,37,080	1,19,970
Cotton-seed ..	295	..	60,982	44,356
Timber ..	5,265	3,751	10,371	12,208
Kerosine Oil ..	18,684	18,685	..	..
Coal and coke ..	8,300	4,334	3,57,769	3,49,333
Miscellaneous ..	13,015	15,700	82,709	86,789
Total	1,93,112	1,80,094	7,99,572	8,24,366

SECTION VI.

Industries and Commerce.

171. As in the previous year, the Commerce and Industries Department was under the direct control of Nawab Samad Yar Jung Bahadur the Secretary of the department. Mr. G. A. Mahamadi continued to work as Deputy Secretary.

172. A notification was published in the Indian Trade Journal, Calcutta, inviting the attention of capitalists or firms, with experience of the manufacture and sale of Industrial Alcohol who might be desirous of taking up the management of the Alcohol Factory at Kamareddi. A number of replies were received and a committee of the following officers was constituted to consider the future of the factory :—

Chairman.

1. Nawab Hydar Nawaz Jung Bahadur, Finance Member, Chairman.

Members.

2. Nawab Fakhr Yar Jung Bahadur, Secretary, Finance Department.
3. Nawab Samad Yar Jung Bahadur, Secretary, Commerce and Industries Department.
4. Nawab Latif Yar Jung Bahadur, Excise Commissioner.
5. Mr. Mahamadi, Deputy Secretary, Commerce and Industries Department.

173. There was no change in the staff of the Industrial Laboratory. Altogether 231 samples (151 from Government departments and 80 from private persons) were analysed. Experiments were conducted on the fermentation of the mowha flower, the bleaching and cleaning of *sagarmatta* (*Agave vivipara*), the preparation of oil of menthol from menthol *pipperata* and the hydrogenation of oils. One post graduate student worked in the laboratory on the chemistry of food and drugs, and four apprentices were trained in soap-making and bleaching and dyeing.

174. There were in all 9 Demonstration centres in the dominions as against 8 in the previous year. Altogether 500 persons belonging to the weaver class as well as those interested in hand-weaving were given practical training in fly-shuttle looms. The district centres introduced 254 slays and 214 dobbies among the local weavers. In the Government Demonstration Weaving Factory at Hyderabad, 30 students were under training, of whom 14 who appeared for the final examination were successful.

175. Loans aggregating Rs 11,641 were granted for the purchase of electric printing machinery and accessories for electroplating, etc. Permits were also granted for the establishment of 145 new factories, these being mainly cotton ginning and pressing factories and flour mills. During the year four patents were granted under the Hyderabad Inventions and Designs Act of 1330 F. The cement made by the Shahabad Cement Co. Ltd., has established well on the market and Company's hands have been fairly full during the greater part of the year. The company managed to secure a big contract from the Drainage Department for the supply of cement.

SECTION VII.

Public Works Department.

A. Irrigation Branch.

176. Nawab Ali Nawaz Jung Bahadur continued as Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, during 1335 F.

177. The total budget grant of the Irrigation Branch (excluding the 20 per cent. reduction made under Travelling Allowance and Tour charges) was Rs. 32,70,469 and the total expenditure was Rs. 31,47,132 against Rs. 32,07,458 and Rs. 29,31,634, respectively, in the previous year. Out of the total expenditure Rs. 21,21,124 were spent on works, Rs. 10,02,783 on establishment (including the Chief Engineer and Secretary's office) and Rs. 23,225 on tools and plant. Besides this, Development Works amounting to Rs. 67,469, Capital Works amounting to Rs. 65,136, Special Buildings and Roads, (including Khuldabad and Delhi Palace Works) amounting to Rs. 7,87,036 and Famine Works amounting to Rs. 7,300 were also executed under the control of the Irrigation Branch. Thus, the total cost of works executed by the Irrigation Branch during the year under report aggregated Rs. 30,48,065 against Rs. 31,11,286 in 1334 F.

178. The total cost of the staff employed by the Irrigation Branch was Rs. 9,01,841 against Rs. 8,40,608 in the preceding year. The percentage of establishment charges to the total expenditure on works was 29.58 against 27.01 in 1334 F.

179. The total budget grant for works in 1335 F. was Rs. 21,81,804 and the total expenditure was Rs. 21,21,124 as against Rs. 21,86,758 and Rs. 19,53,476, respectively, in 1334 F. Of this, Rs. 6,49,049 were spent on original works and restoration, Rs. 9,82,630 on repairs and maintenance, Rs. 2,96,240 on communications and Rs. 1,93,205 on accommodation and buildings.

180. The expenditure on the Himayat Sagar Project during the year was Rs. 2,46,242 of which Rs. 2,08,840 were spent on Himayat Sagar Project. works and the rest on establishment, but owing to recoveries made under tools and plant and other adjustments, the net expenditure at the end of the year was only Rs. 65,732. The total amount spent, on the project to the end of 1335 F. was Rs. 93,08,987 against an estimate of Rs. 92,70,000. The excess expenditure will be adjusted during the current year.

181. The Tank Restoration Survey Parties surveyed 197 tanks and submitted estimates amounting to Rs. 9,76,766. Field operations and surveys

182. The following are the important projects that were under construction during the year under report : — Capital works.

No.	Name of Project	Estimated Cost	Grant for 1335 F	Amount spent in 1335 F	Total amount spent to the end of 1335 F.
1	Nizamsagar Project ..	3,05,00,000	47,22,702	47,21,961	1,16,74,234
2	Mahbub Nahar Extension Project ..	33,48,705	37,000	40,651	31,98,348
3	Wyra Project ..	24,90,000	4,00,000	3,96,730	19,97,390
4	Palair Project ..	22,25,000	8,00,000	7,95,680	18,07,270
5	Fatehnaheer Project ..	5,00,000	41,505	40,503	5,23,729
6	Royenpalli Project ..	2,83,000	48,000	46,753	2,62,096
7	Singabupaliham Tank ..	2,28,740	22,500	15,837	1,20,957
	Project Surveys ..	.	13,051	8,796	..
	Total ..	3,95,75,445	60,84,758	60,66,911	1,95,84,024

B. Roads and Buildings Branch.

183. The total budget grant for Buildings and Communications (excluding the grant for Special Buildings Division and Water-Works) was Rs. 53,51,282 and the total expenditure Rs. 48,94,819 against Rs. 45,65,402 and Rs. 43,37,588, respectively, in the preceding year. Of the total expenditure Rs. 39,12,355 were spent on works, Rs. 9,05,200 on establishment (including the Chief Engineer's Office), Rs. 50,393 on tools and plant and Rs. 26,871 on preliminary surveys. Budget grant and expenditure.

184. The total cost of the staff employed by the General Branch was Rs. 8,24,212 against Rs. 7,50,803 in 1334 F. The percentage of establishment charges to the total expenditure on works was 21.06 against 21.85 in 1334 F. Cost of the staff.

185. In 1335 F. the budget grant for works was Rs. 42,96,237 and actual expenditure Rs. 39,12,355 against Rs. 35,21,422 and Rs. 34,35,975, respectively, in the previous year. Of this, Rs. 11,37,057 were spent on buildings and Rs. 27,75,298 on communications. Expenditure on works.

186. Out of the total expenditure on buildings Rs. 7,81,490 were spent on original works, Rs. 77,549 on repairs and Rs. 2,78,018 on maintenance. Buildings.

187. Ninety-four miles of new roads were completed and opened for traffic during the year under report. The total mileage maintained by the Public Works Department was 2,880 miles. Of the total expenditure on roads Rs. 15,82,408 were spent on construction, Rs. 23,360 on repairs and Rs. 11,69,530 on maintenance. Communications.

188. The budget grant for Hyderabad Water-Works was Rs.1,04,940 including the anticipated receipts of Rs. 1,70,000 for the year. Therefore the gross provision stood at Rs. 2,74,940 against which an expenditure of Rs. 1,94,828 was incurred. Out of this Rs. 1,38,208 were spent on works and Rs. 56,620 on establishment. The revenue realized during the year was Rs. 2,00,502. The annual maintenance grant for the Aurangabad Water-Works, which supply water to the Cantonment, is Rs. 1,912 of which the British Government contributes B. G. Rs. 1,050.

SECTION VIII.

The Hyderabad City Drainage Works.

189. In the year 1909 Sir M. Visvesvarayya drew up a scheme for the drainage of Hyderabad City at an estimated cost of Rs. 52 lakhs. In 1921 Mr. A. W. Stonebridge, the then Sanitary Engineer, submitted a revised scheme with complete plans and estimates amounting to Rs. 163 lakhs. This scheme at the request of His Exalted Highness' Government was examined by Sir M. Visvesvarayya, and after some changes in the design, the cost was brought down to 100 lakhs. The revision of the estimate and execution of the work was entrusted to Mr. Mohammed Ahsan-uz-Zaman under the general control of Nawab Karamat Jung Bahadur, who was appointed Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government for the Project. In accordance with Sir M. Visvesvarayya's recommendations the construction of the storm water drains was handed over to the City Improvement Board.

190. It is proposed to take up at first.

Work proposed to be done.

- (1) the north interceptor,
- (2) the south interceptor,
- (3) the syphon across the Musi river,
- (4) the outfall sewer,
- (5) the purification plant and sewage farm and
- (6) districts Nos. 2 and 4.

Estimates for most of these were completely revised and submitted for approval and the estimates for items 1, 2 and 4 have been sanctioned. The cost of these items is now placed at Rs. 19,37,400. Government has agreed to provide Rs. 30 lakhs for the scheme and half of this has already been allotted. The balance will be made available in three years. In order to facilitate the acquisition of the lands to be acquired for the sewage disposal works, the services of Mr. Mirza Mohamed Beg, Special Officer in charge of Land Compensation for the Public Works Department, were made available.

191. The expenditure incurred by the department during 1335 F. amounted to Rs. 2,21,169. Out of this, Rs. 75,485 were spent on works (including stock and materials), Rs. 38,703 on establishment, Rs. 96,278 on tools, plant and workshop buildings and Rs. 10,703 on investigation and surveys.

SECTION IX.

Telephone Department.

192. Mr. Bala Pershad, Ph.B., M.A.I.E.E., continued as Superintendent of the Telephone Department.

Control.

193 Thirty-eight exchange lines were opened in 1335 F. making 506 in all. In addition to the Central Battery Telephone Exchange at Gowliguda, the Narayanguda Magneto Exchange continued to be used pending receipt of His Exalted Highness' commands for the installation of the Central Battery Telephone instruments in place of magneto instruments at the King Koti Mubarak and certain Royal Palaces.

194. Telephone installations at Aurangabad, Jalna, Raichur and Warangal with trunk lines between Jalna and Aurangabad and between Hyderabad and Warangal were completed at a total cost of Rs 2,87,842. Preliminary surveys and investigations into the prospects of installing trunk lines from Hyderabad to Bidar *via* Shankerpalli, Sadasivpett and Ekali, and telephones at Nanded and Umri with a trunk line connecting them were completed, and estimates for these two projects amounting to Rs. 2,22,600 and Rs. 87,400 respectively, were prepared and submitted to Government for sanction.

195. The total outlay on the reconstruction scheme to the end of 1335 F. amounted to Rs. 9,63,245 against the total estimate of ten lakhs sanctioned by Government.

196. The total revenue of the department was only Rs. 1,13,266 as against Rs 1,22,949 in the previous year, mainly owing to a falling off in subscription fees. The total working expenses increased from Rs. 1,50,620 in 1334 F. to Rs. 1,54,160 in 1335. F. there was thus a net loss of over Rs. 40,000 which was worse by Rs. 13,000 than the previous year. This result is ascribed to many Government connections being discontinued, as well as to bearing interest and depreciation charges.

SECTION X.

Railways.

197. Nawab Hydar Nawaz Jung Bahadur has been official Director of His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway since 5th Thir 1334 F. (10th May 1925) and Mr. Lloyd Jones, C.I.E., Agent and Chief Engineer of Railways, since Ardibehist 1328 F. (March 1919).

198. In the year under report the "open mileage" remained as it was at the close of the previous year, *viz.*, 387·91 miles under Broad Gauge and 580·71 miles under Metre Gauge. The Karepalli-Kothagudium Railway was completed but was not opened for traffic.

199. On the Kazipett-Bellarshah Railway the section from Ramagundam to Goliara, 4·50 miles was nearly completed. Beyond that, rapid progress was not possible as bridges had to be constructed over the Godavery and Wardha rivers. The construction of the link from the Hyderabad frontier near Allampur Road Station to Kurnool through the Agency of the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway Company was sanctioned and is now in progress. When it is completed, a through metre gauge connection from Manmad with the metre gauge systems of the South and West of India will be established.

200. The surveys of the Parbhani-Purli and Vicarabad-Bidar lines which were undertaken in the previous years have been finished. The report and project estimate of the Parbhani-Purli Railway was received and its early construction was under consideration.

201. Government have slightly increased their holdings in the share and debenture capital of the Company. £11,400 worth of 4 per cent. Broad Gauge Unguaranteed Debentures have been redeemed and cancelled. The holdings of Government at the end of 1335 F. were :—

	£
5 per cent. Broad Gauge Stock ..	455,830
4 per cent. Broad Gauge Guaranteed Debentures ..	88,500
4 per cent. Broad Gauge Unguaranteed Debentures .	1,039,200
3½ per cent. Hyderabad Godavary valley metre gauge Debentures ..	839,600

Total .. 2,423,130

202. The gross earnings of the broad gauge line from Wadi to Bezwada, with a length of 333·23 miles and a capital outlay to the end of 1335 F. of B. G. Rs. 6,00,48,161, were B. G. Rs. 1,09,10,708 and the net earnings B.G. Rs. 58,38,222, a percentage of 9·72 against 10·62 in the previous year. The gross earnings of the Hyderabad Godavary Valley Metre Gauge line with a length of 385·65 miles and total capital expenditure to the end of 1335 F. of B.G. Rs. 3,71,96,206, amounted to B.G. Rs. 77,58,153 and the net earnings to B.G. Rs. 45,26,289, yielding a percentage of 12·17 on capital expenditure against 10·69 in 1334 F.

The gross earnings of the Purna-Hingoli Metre Gauge Railway which is 50·31 miles in length were B.G. Rs. 2,27,906 and the net earnings B.G. Rs. 78,860, a return of only 2·43 per cent. on capital expenditure against 3·61 per cent. in 1334 F. The Secunderabad Allampur section of 145·04 miles on which a capital of B.G. Rs. 1,29,65,298 was expended earned B.G. Rs. 9,01,735 gross, and B.G. Rs. 2,53,399 net or a yield of 1·86 per cent. on capital outlay against 1·59 in the previous year.

Only the first 57·75 miles of the Kazipett-Bellarshah railway as far as Ramagundam have been opened for traffic, and the return on capital expenditure was only ·70 per cent. Results are sure to improve rapidly when through connection is established.

203. Not only did the Railway Company refund the full amount of the guaranteed interest advanced by Government but the latter also received B.G. Rs. 23,44,212 as their share of surplus profits. The company declared a dividend of 5 per cent. and a bonus of 10 per cent. On the 30th September 1926, the amount owned by the Railway Company on the Broad Gauge Contingent liability account inclusive of interest at 5 per cent. per annum was £2,144,939. The account of the Hyderabad Godavary Valley Railway has been fully paid up. At the end of 1335 F. the nominal value of 5 and 6 per cent. old State Railway shares on which His Exalted Highness' Government were paying interest was Rs. 22,12,750 and Rs. 12,13,093-12-0, respectively.

SECTION XI.

Mines and Quarries.

204. Mr. Khurshid Mirza, B.Sc., A.I.M.E., was Director of the Department.
Control.

205. The only mineral worked was coal in the Singareni Collieries wherefrom over 609,700 tons were extracted and at Sasti and Paoni 28,000, in both cases rather less than last year. The total royalties received were Rs. 72,100 in addition the Hyderabad Deccan Co. paid dead rent of O.S. Rs. 6,212 for the areas not worked. The total output of stone in the 24 quarries worked was 39,42,143 sq. ft. and the total income realized amounted to Rs. 28,415.

206. There were 10 accidents at the Singareni Collieries in which 11 persons were killed and 4 injured. At Kothagudium there were two accidents and 2 deaths. At the Sasti and Paoni mines there was one serious accident, in which one person was injured.

207. The geological survey of Nizamabad district begun in 1333 F. was completed.

208. The cost of the department for the year under report amounted to Rs. 44,250 against Rs. 47,974 in 1334 F.

SECTION XII.

Postal Department.

209. Nawab Sardar Nawaz Jung Bahadur continued as Postmaster General throughout the year under report.
Control.

210. The number of post-offices authorised to open savings banks fell from 322 to 319. The balance at the credit of depositors at the end of 1334 F. was Rs 16,85,339. Rs. 23,67,414 were deposited during 1335 F. and Rs. 22,19,081 withdrawn, leaving a balance of Rs. 18,33,672.
Savings Banks.

211. The money order system was extended to 17 additional post-offices, but 30 others were closed as they were not remunerative, so that at the end of the year there were 705 offices doing money order business. The number of offices doing insurance business also decreased from 318 to 302. During the year 3,63,864 money orders of the value of Rs. 84,64,280 were issued against 3,79,104 of the value of Rs. 90,60,782 in the preceding year. The number of V. P. articles dealt with by post-offices was 92,406 against 94,664 in 1334 F. with a proportionate decline in value. The commission realized amounted to Rs. 16,885 as against 18,803 in the previous year. There were only 18,209 insured letters and parcels issued against 21,812 in the previous year.
Money Orders, V. P. and Insured articles

212. At the commencement of 1335 F. there were 718 post-offices and 593 letter-boxes in the State. During the year, 17 post-offices and 16 letter-boxes were opened and 30 post-offices and 3 letter-boxes were closed, with result that at the end of the year there was one post-office for every 117·3 sq. miles.
Post offices and Letter Boxes.

213. The total number of postal articles issued increased from 2,84,32,738 in 1334 F. to 2,86,01,350 in 1335 F., while the number of articles delivered decreased from 3,12,25,961 to 2,95,16,121. These articles include those received from outside His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Dominions, which were prepaid only with British Indian Postage and were delivered free of all State postage charges, the number of such articles being 38,69,658 against 38,62,174 in the preceding year. The post-office was thus mainly occupied in internal traffic.
Articles issued and delivered.

214. Of 1,07,628 articles received in the Dead-Letter office, 79,564 or 64·63 per cent. were subsequently delivered to the addressees.
Dead-Letter office.

215. The value of quinine sold by the Postal Department during the year was Rs. 7,662 against Rs. 7,410 in 1334 F.
Sale of Quinine

216. The income of the Postal Department fell from Rs 8,70,956 in 1334 F. to Rs. 8,25,472 in 1335 F. (i.e., a decrease of Rs. 45,484), while the expenditure rose from Rs. 9,13,774 to Rs. 9,27,222 or an increase of Rs. 13,448. The loss on the department thus rose to Rs. 1,01,750 from Rs. 42,818 in 1334 F. Of the total gross income Rs. 2,21,284 or nearly one-quarter was due to the sale of service stamps.
Receipts and Expenditure.

SECTION XIII.

Mint Department.

217. Mr. R. L. Gamlen continued to work as Mint Master.
Control.

218. The following statement shows the total silver and bronze coins of different denominations minted in 1334 F. and 1335 F. :—

Denominations					1334 F.	1335 F.
Full-rupees	..	..	.	.	1,60,72,900	..
Half-rupees	..	..	.	.	..	2,79,800
Quarter-rupees	..	..	..	..	3,32,800	2,46,000
One-eighth rupees	..	..	..	..	17,78,760	..
Total					1,81,84,460	5,25,800
One anna pieces (nickel)	.		..	..	..	10,31,200
One-pie pieces (bronze)	..	.	..	..	..	11,13,600
Two-pie pieces	..	..	.	..	1,85,97,187	1,01,49,600
Six-pie pieces	..	..	.	..	..	16,22,080
Total					1,85,97,187	1,28,85,280

219. The total value of silver, bronze and nickel coins put into circulation in 1334 F. and 1335 F. were as follows :—

Description					1334 F Value Rs.	1335 F. Value Rs.
Full rupees	..	..	..	..	..	..
Half-rupees	..	..	..	..	26,000	10,000
Quarter-rupees	..	..	..	..	45,000	42,000
One-eighth rupees	..		..	..	82,530	37,000
One anna (nickel)	..	..	..	..	2,000	25,000
Half anna (bronze)	..	.	..	..	..	..
Two-pie pieces	..	..	..	..	1,58,000	85,000
One-pie pieces	..	.	..	..	64	2,000
Total					3,13,594	2,01,000

220. At the end of 1334 F. the Mint held a balance of 57,10,699 tolas (solid and refined silver 39,50,697 tolas and standard silver 17,60,002 tolas) while 3,23,941 tolas were acquired in 1335 F. During the year, 39,01,141. O.S. tolas of pure silver and 16,00,000 tolas of standardised silver were despatched to the Imperial Bank of India, Bombay, and after allowing for operative losses, etc., the balance held by the Mint at the close of 1335 F. was as follows :—

Standard refined silver	..	..	..	41,340 tolas
Standard silver	..	..	..	2,92,084 „
Coined silver	..	..	..	Rs. 2,33,83,283

221. The Mint bought 9,816 O.S. tolas of gold at a cost of Rs. 2,34,525-9-3 during the year. The following statement shows Gold supply and coinage the total number of coins of different denominations minted and issued during the year and the balance held by the Mint at the end of 1335 F. —

Description	Balance at the end of 1334 F	Coins struck in 1335 F.	Coins issued in 1335 F.	Balance at the end of 1335 F
Full Ashrafis	738	8,311	6,670	2,379
Half „	760	497	792	465
Quarter „	1,023	518	1,058	483
One-eighth „	855	1,410	2,146	119
Total	3,876	10,736	10,666	3,446

222. Copper weighing 29,12,874 O.S. tolas was purchased through Messrs. Wardle Engineering Company, Secunderabad, at a cost of Rs. 41,894. Altogether 4,75,087 tolas of pure copper was replaced by the above firm for the impure copper weighing 4,74,951 tolas supplied by them in 1334 F.

223. The total cost of the Mint in 1335 F. was Rs. 2,32,802 as against Rs. 3,11,992 in the previous year.

Expenditure.

SECTION XIV.

Stamp Department.

224. Moulvi Mr Faiz-ur-Rahman Sahab continued as Inspector-General of Stamps to the end of Khurdad 1335 F. when he went on the Haj Pilgrimage and Mr. Mohamed Yusoof Sidiqi, his Assistant, officiated for him during his absence.

225. The number of stamps and stamp papers of all kinds in stock at the commencement of 1335 F. was as follows :—

Stamps in Stock.

Areas	Number O.S. Rs.	Value O.S. Rs.
Diwani	1,17,01,469	1,66,85,387
Residency Bazars, Secunderabad, etc.	10,330	53,191
Total	1,17,11,799	1,67,38,578

226. The following table indicates the number and the value of stamp papers manufactured during 1335 F.

Stamps manufactured.

Kind of stamp papers	Number	Value O.S. Rs.
Stamp paper	4,15,116	16,43,892
Postal stamps	52,61,060	3,13,212
Embossed envelopes	32,62,104	1,07,222
Post cards	56,42,916	1,11,969
Court fee stamps	18,29,700	11,68,618
Hundi stamps	38	57
Hundi paper	6,000	2,500
Service stamps and post cards	57,54,234	2,48,542
Total	2,21,71,168	35,96,012

227. The number and value of stamps supplied to different areas in 1335 F. was as follows :—
 Stamps supplied to different areas

Areas	Number	Value O.S. Rs.
Diwani	2,07,96,977	26,15,069
Jagirs	2,92,794	1,21,129
Residency and Secunderabad, etc. ..	1,15,700	1,78,315
Total ..	2,12,05,471	29,14,513

228. Excluding Sarf-i-Khas receipts, the total receipts from the sale of stamp papers, etc. amounted to Rs. 18,26,021 as against Rs. 19,42,993 in 1334 F. and the total expenditure to Rs. 71,540 as against Rs. 1,75,118.
 Income and Expenditure.

SECTION XV

Civil Veterinary Department.

229. Nawab Rais Jung Bahadur continued as Director of the Civil Veterinary Department except for a period of one month and 17 days (from 27th Dai) when he was on privilege leave and Mr. Devrao Damodhar Jatker his Assistant was in charge of the office.
 Control

230. The number of deaths amongst cattle from contagious diseases reported during 1335 F. was 16,316 as against 18,933 in 1334 F. Of these, equines accounted for 118 deaths and bovines for 15,613 deaths. As before, Surra prevailed in the districts of Hyderabad, Warangal, Nizamabad, Karimnagar and Nalgonda, the number of deaths being 86. Amongst bovines, there were 11,579 deaths reported from rinderpest against 18,045 in the previous year. *Hæmorrhagic Septicæmia*, foot and mouth disease, anthrax and black quarter also prevailed. During the year cattle disease was reported from all the districts of the dominions, with the exception of Bidar. The highest number of deaths (4,413) was in the Warangal district and the least (26) in the Bir district.
 Contagious diseases.

231. The number of preventive inoculations decreased from 30,094 in 1334 F. to 17,432 in 1335 F; this is ascribed mainly to delays in reporting outbreaks and to insufficient provision for travelling allowance in the departmental budget.
 Inoculation.

232. There were 76 hospitals and dispensaries in the dominions in 1335 F. against 80 in the preceding year. The number of animals treated decreased from 1,53,252 in 1334 F. to 1,40,467 in 1335 F. Of these, 17,320 animals were treated by the Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors on tour and 1,23,147 in the Veterinary hospitals and dispensaries.
 Hospitals and dispensaries

233. One State scholar was sent to the Punjab Veterinary College to undergo the four years diploma course and one Inspector—a graduate of the Bombay Veterinary treated College—was deputed during the year to receive training at the Imperial Institute of Animal Husbandry and Dairy Farming, Bangalore.
 Veterinary training.

234. There were 66 stallions at work in districts at the end of 1335 F. as against 63 in the preceding year, while the 992 mares were covered.
 Horse breeding.

235. There were 57 stud bulls at work at the end of 1334 F. Ten stud bred bulls were added during the year, making a total of 67 bulls. Of these, one died, two were missing and two sold, leaving 62 at the end of the year under report.
 Cattle breeding.

236. The department continued to maintain fodder farms at Hingoli and Mominabad and the Stud Farm at Hingoli. The yield of fodder from the grass farms was 10,49,913 lbs. of hay and 1,44,364 lbs. of Kadbi as against 13,91,864 lbs. and 1,98,452 lbs., respectively, in the previous year. The fall in the yield of fodder was to be expected in such a bad season. At the end of 1335 F. the Hingoli Stud farm had 56 horses and 74 cattle as against 52 and 68, respectively, in the previous year. During the year 12 full-time foals and 34 calves were born. There were no serious outbreaks of infectious diseases amongst the live stock at the Stud.

237. The number of shows held during the year was 4 against 8 in 1334 F. the decrease being due to the prevalence of plague.

238. The total cost of the Veterinary Department in 1335 F. was Rs. 2,79,635 against Rs. 2,78,336 in the previous year. Direction and superintendence cost Rs. 48,114, Veterinary Inspectors, hospitals and dispensaries Rs. 1,31,618, breeding operations Rs. 99,849 and fairs and shows Rs. 54.

239. During the year the Director attended the Imperial Horse show held at Delhi from 15th to 20th February 1926, and also visited the Mona and Sargodha Remount Depôts, and Hissar Cattle and Horse Breeding Depôts, with a view to gain further detailed first hand information in connection with the remount scheme. Mr. Badami, Deputy Superintendent, Northern Circle, was deputed to represent the Department at the All-India Veterinary Conference held at Calcutta in December 1925 and his valuable services at the conference in connection with the treatment of rinderpest with iodine were acknowledged by the Secretary of the conference.

CHAPTER V.

Vital Statistics and Medical Services

SECTION I.

Medical Relief.

240. Major Khaja Moinuddin, M.D., continued to officiate as Director of the Medical and Sanitation Departments throughout the year.

241. The total number of hospitals and dispensaries in the State was 145 against 146 in 1334 F., the fall being due to the closure of the temporary dispensary attached to Himayat Sagar. Of these, 131 were maintained by Government and 5 by the Sarf-i-Khas, 7 were aided by Local Boards and 2 by the State.

242. The total number of patients treated in the various hospitals and dispensaries was 11,75,889 or 33,029 more than last year. Of these, only 11,180 were in-patients which was about the same number as in 1334 F. Of the out-patients 5,47,464 were males, 2,44,691 females and 3,72,554 children. The rate of mortality among in-patients fell from 9·8 per cent. in 1334 F. to 9·3 per cent. The highest percentage of mortality (54·1) was in the Isolation Hospital, where many persons are brought in a moribund condition, while the lowest, *i.e.*, 4·54 per cent. was in the Victoria Zenana Hospital. The total number of beds maintained in the civil and jail hospitals fell from 760 to 758 and of these 150 beds were in the Osmania General Hospital, 120 in the Victoria Zenana Hospital and the rest were among the various hospitals and dispensaries in the city and districts. The largest attendance among city hospitals was as usual at the Osmania General hospital, where 77,417 patients were treated. Among district hospitals, Hanamkonda tops the list with 20,574 patients. The Victoria Zenana hospital continues to attract the class of patients for which it was designed. Altogether 3,365 in-patients and 19,300 out-patients were treated in 1335 F. against 3,260 and 16,277, respectively, in the previous year. An interesting feature was the increase in lying-in cases which rose from 1,562 in 1334 F. to 1,753 in 1335 F. It is clear therefore that the prejudice against the treatment of women and children in hospitals is gradually dying out.

243. Dr. S. Mallannah, M.D., returned from leave on the 18th Bahman and resumed charge of the institution, relieving Dr. S.W. Hardikar, M.D., M.R.C.P., who reverted to his appointment of Civil Surgeon, Nalgonda district. The total number of articles examined fell from 1,184 in 1334 F. to 1,129 in 1335 F. The number of medico legal cases dealt with was 182 as compared with 162 in 1334 F. Anti-rabic vaccine was used and a number of anti-plague inoculations were performed. Twenty-eight cases of rabies were also treated at the district centres of Aurangabad, Warangal and Nizamabad. The Director states in his report that no death took place among the cases treated at the above institutions.

244. The total number of cases treated during the year was 1,252 against 604 in 1334 F. or an increase of 648 cases.

245. At the end of 1334 F. there were 194 students. Of these, 104 males and 12 females were striving to qualify as Assistant Surgeons and 64 males and 14 females as Sub-Assistant Surgeons. During the year no fresh students were admitted but

29 old students who had been exempted from attendance were readmitted, making a total of 223. Of these, 12 students left the college, 8 were exempted from attendance and 25 passed the final examination (11 Assistant Surgeons and 14 Sub-Assistant Surgeons), leaving 178 students at the end of 1335 F. Twenty four students of the College also appeared for the Pre-final and 7 for the Final L. C. P. and S examinations held by the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Bombay and 9 of the former and one of the latter were declared successful.

246. There were 16 dhais under training at the end of 1334 F. During the year 24 students were admitted, making a total of 40. Of these, 11 dhais left the class and 5 passed the qualifying examination, leaving 24 on the roll at the end of 1335 F.

Dhais class.

247. There were 26 candidates in the class at the end of 1334 F. During the year, 24 new students joined, making a total of 50. Of these, 13 left the class and 23 passed the examination, leaving 14 under training at the end of 1335 F.

Compounders class

248. The Osmania General Hospital and the Victoria Zenana Hospital continued to be the centres for the training of nurses. During the year 10 candidates were admitted for training and of these, 2 left the class and 4 passed the qualifying examination. Midwives are trained only at the Victoria Zenana Hospital. During the year 7 nurses employed in the Zenana Hospital offered themselves for training and at the end of the year one passed the qualifying examination.

Training of nurses and midwives

249. Fifty-three Assistant Surgeons and 31 Sub-Assistant Surgeons received training in the clinical laboratory of the Osmania General Hospital, and 8 female students obtained similar training in the Victoria Zenana Hospital. Over 4,000 specimens were examined in the laboratory. Tuberculine and Sodium Morrhuate injections were given to 217 tubercular patients and their weight and progress were recorded. Van Pirquets cutaneous test was applied in a few cases of suspected tuberculosis.

Clinical training

250. At the commencement of the year, there were 188 patients on the roll. During the year 305 fresh cases were admitted, making a total of 493 as against 330 in 1334 F. Of these, 65 left the institution of their own accord, 22 died from diseases other than leprosy and 30 were discharged, leaving 376 patients under treatment at the end of the year, of whom nearly two-thirds were adult males. This increase in numbers is an encouraging sign.

Dichpalli Leper Asylum.

251. The total expenditure incurred by Government on the Medical Department was Rs. 11,24,398 as against Rs. 11,60,206 in the preceding year. Of this sum, Rs. 8,80,797 were spent on establishment and contingencies, Rs. 1,13,302 on Medical Stores Rs. 61,958 on the Osmania College and Hostel, Rs. 24,215 on the Chemical and Bacteriological Laboratory, and Rs. 44,126 on grants-in-aid to other dispensaries.

Expenditure

SECTION II.

Vaccination.

252. The number of vaccinators employed during the year was 132 against 131 in the preceding year. Altogether 1,25,829 persons (69,847 males and 55,982 females) were vaccinated, an increase of 5,900. All the vaccinations were primary except about 1,000, and 1,15,450 were reported successful. The highest number of vaccinations (12,514) were performed in the Karimnagar district and the lowest (1,594) in the Hyderabad district. At the close of 1334 F. there were 4,200 tubes of lymph on hand and 1,73,705 were prepared during the year. The Vaccine Depot itself used 7,195 tubes, and 1,70,710 were issued. The total cost of vaccinations incurred by Local Funds in the districts and by Government in the City amounted to Rs. 51,670 as compared with Rs. 46,755 in the preceding year.

Work done

SECTION III.

Sanitation.

253. It is gratifying to note that as compared with the previous year there was an appreciable increase in the number of
 Vital statistics births, viz., 1,26,272 (67,086 males and 59,186 females) against 1,13,528 in 1334 F. (60,203 males and 53,325 females) while the number of deaths reported (1,20,901) was about the same as in 1334 F. The birth rate per *mille* thus exceeded the death rate by .43 whereas in 1334 F. the death rate was .55 higher than the birth rate. The highest birth rate (13.17) was in the Nizamabad district, while Gulburga district had the lowest (6.64). The highest death rate (21.05) was reported from the City of Hyderabad, where it exceeded the birth rate (8.84) by 12.21.

254. The number of cases of cholera reported was exceedingly low, there being only 35 attacks with 15 deaths as compared with 868 attacks and 469 deaths in the preceding year.
 Cholera. The great majority of the cases occurred in the city of Hyderabad and suburbs, where there were 24 attacks and 10 deaths.

255. Small-pox was also less prevalent, since only 1,118 cases and 242 deaths were reported as against 1,863 cases with 407 deaths in 1334 F. The mortality was highest in Warangal (367 cases with 65 deaths) and lowest in Bidar (2 attacks with 2 deaths.) Six out of 19 districts were free from this disease.
 Small-pox

256. The great majority of deaths in the dominions were as usual ascribed to "fevers," which accounted for over 79,000 out of a total of 1,20,000 odd deaths.
 Fevers

257. Plague was virulent in every district without exception, and there were 31,226 attacks with 24,480 deaths as against 19,692 attacks with 15,868 deaths in the preceding year.
 Plague. The districts severely affected were Nanded, the City of Hyderabad, Bidar, Gulburga, Osmanabad and Nizamabad in the order given. Altogether 62,596 inoculations were performed in the dominions (about the same number as last year), and more than half of these were carried out in the City of Hyderabad and suburbs.

258. The number of travelling dispensaries remained the same as before, viz., 15, but the number of patients treated by them fell from 12,755 to 8,402.
 Travelling dispensaries

259. The total cost of the Sanitation Department rose from Rs. 1,59,008 in 1334 Fasli to Rs. 2,16,302 in 1335 F. Of this, Rs. 1,30,859 were spent on establishment and contingencies and Rs 85,443 on epidemic preventive measures.
 Expenditure

SECTION IV.

Unani Medical Department.

260. There were 9 Government and 15 Aided Unani and Ayurvedic dispensaries. The number of patients treated in the City dispensaries fell from 12,03,696 to 10,61,018, while the strength of the Unani Medical School was nearly the same as in the previous year.
 Number of dispensaries, etc.

261. The total expenditure on the Unani Branch of the Medical Department amounted to Rs. 1,30,111 as against Rs. 1,41,235 in 1334 F.
 Expenditure.

SECTION V.

Lunatic Asylum.

262. At the beginning of 1335 F., there were 157 lunatics (124 males and 33 females) as compared with 133 (106 males and 27 females) in the previous year. During the year, 89 (69 males and 20 females) lunatics were admitted, making a total of 246 (193 males and 53 females) of whom 34 were cured, 26 were discharged otherwise, and 15 died, leaving 171 under treatment at the end of the year. The total expenditure on the asylum was Rs. 30,936 against Rs. 27,283 and the average cost per head was Rs. 293-3-6 against Rs. 186-13-11 in 1334 F.

CHAPTER VI.

Instruction.

SECTION I.

Education.

263. Mr. S. Ross Masood, B.A., (Oxon.), I.E.S., continued as Director of Public Instruction during the year under report.

Control.

264. The cadre of the educational service rose from 772 to 821 including the appointments made in the Osmania University College, the Translation Bureau and the Nizam College.

Staff.

265. It is gratifying to observe that in spite of the general anxiety and dislocation caused by the prevalence of plague and famine in several areas there was an increase of 97 schools and 14,064 pupils and there are now 4,098 schools and 2,58,298 scholars in the dominions. Of the four divisions the Warangal division comes first with an increase of 5,500 scholars, and the Medak division, second, with an increase of 4,100 pupils. The Gulburga division which has been showing a very satisfactory increase in the number of scholars for the last three years, again shows an increase of 3,100 pupils. In the City of Hyderabad and suburbs there was an increase of 1,228 pupils and 8 schools. The number of colleges and Osmania high schools remains the same as last year but the number of scholars increased. The increase of 4 schools and 1,235 scholars under the English high schools is accounted for by the fact that three aided and one unaided middle schools were recognized by the High School Leaving Certificate Board as high schools. There was an increase of 91 primary schools which were mostly experimental schools opened in villages needing them. The number of public institutions for males increased by 79 (from 3,313 to 3,392) and the number of pupils by 13,258 (from 2,09,974 to 2,23,232). Girls' schools show an increase of 18 schools and 806 pupils. The Government Normal School in Hyderabad was raised to the grade of a training college for undergraduates. There was a considerable decrease in the number of private indigenous schools reported and also of the scholars studying in them (1,255 schools with 29,626 scholars as compared with 4,053 schools and 76,654 scholars) but the falling off has not really been so sudden. A census of these schools was taken some years ago by the police and the same figures have been included in the Director's report year after year. This year a fresh enumeration was carried out. It was largely owing to this change in the statistics that the percentage of scholars to the population of school-going age for all schools, both public and private, fell from 17·1 to 15·4 although the percentage of pupils in the departmental schools rose from 13·0 to 13·8. Thus for every 15·4 sq : miles there is either a public or a private school as against 10·3 sq : miles in the previous year.

General statistics.

266. The total income of the Education Department (income from fees and miscellaneous receipts) was Rs. 3,59,275 or an increase of Rs. 24,568 over the figure of the previous year. The total expenditure rose from Rs. 70,02,877 to Rs. 73,84,423 and the direct expenditure from Rs. 46,14,400 to 49,19,287. Below is a comparative statement of direct and indirect expenditure on education by various agencies for 1334 F. and 1335 F.

Finance.

Agencies	1834 F.			1835 F.		
	Direct	Indirect	Total	Direct	Indirect	Total
<i>Departmental Management.</i>						
Government	36,46,313	20,04,366	56,50,679	38,68,378	21,43,894	60,12,272
Sarfi-Khas ..	1,88,834	61,625	2,50,459	1,18,922	6,186	1,25,108
Local Boards .	1,09,610	7,463	1,17,073	2,07,820	60,099	2,67,919
Total ..	39,44,757	20,73,454	60,18,211	41,95,120	22,10,179	64,05,299
<i>Private Management.</i>						
Experimental .	68,570	417	68,987	91,966	452	92,418
Aided	4,84,472	1,33,244	6,17,716	4,68,506	1,12,948	5,81,454
Unaided .	1,16,601	1,81,362	2,97,963	1,63,694	1,41,558	3,05,252
Total .	6,69,643	3,15,023	9,84,666	7,24,166	2,54,958	9,79,124
Grand Total ..	46,14,400	23,88,477	70,02,877	49,19,286	24,65,137	73,84,423

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.

267. There were 5 Arts Colleges—2 first grade and 3 second grade.

Arts Colleges.

Of the first grade colleges, one is known as the Osmania University College affiliated to the Osmania University and the other the Nizam College affiliated to the Madras University. Two of the three second grade colleges, styled Intermediate Colleges, are for male students—one in Hyderabad City and the other at Aurangabad. The third Intermediate College for female students is also located in Hyderabad and is called the Zenana College. Male pupils increased from 992 to 1,017 and female from 8 to 13. The total expenditure incurred on these colleges amounted to Rs. 5,40,920 or Rs. 93,130 more than the previous year. The income from fees was only Rs. 21,342, while the average cost per pupil rose from Rs. 346 to Rs. 459. The results in the Osmania and the Nizam Colleges were highly satisfactory. Out of the 198 candidates sent up by the Osmania College for different Arts Examinations 111 or 56·0 per cent. were successful. The proportion of successful candidates from the Nizam College to the total number of examinees in the Arts examinations of the Madras University, was 80 to 109 or 73·4 per cent. Below are given the results of the different examinations of these colleges in 1835 F.

Names of Examination	COLLEGE STUDENTS		EX-STUDENTS		PRIVATE STUDENTS		TOTAL		Per-cent-age
	Exam-med	Passed	Exam-med	Passed	Exam-med	Passed	Exam-med	Passed	
<i>Osmania College.</i>									
M. A. Degree .	5	3	2	1		..	7	4	57 1
B. A. Degree ..	75	46	51	23	20	11	146	80	54 8
Intermediate .	118	62	68	37	15	5	201	104	51 7
Total .	198	111	121	61	35	16	354	188	53 1
<i>Nizam College.</i>									
M. A Degree ..	2	1	..	..	.	..	2	1	50 0
B. A. Honours Degree .	2	2	.	.	..	..	2	2	100 0
B. A. Preliminary (English)	3	1	..	..	..	..	3	1	33 3
B. Sc. Degree ..	10	8	..	..	.	..	10	8	80 0
B. Sc. Part I (English) .	11	7	..	..	..	..	11	7	63 6
B. A. Degree *	27	19	..	..	.	.	27	19	73 7
Intermediate *	54	42	..	..	.	..	54	42	77 8
Total .	109	80	.		..		109	80	73 4
The City College—Intermediate Arts ..	45	39	11	7	..	..	56	46	82 0
The Aurangabad College—Intermediate Arts .	18	14	3	2	..	..	21	16	76 1
The Zenana College—Intermediate Arts .	4	3	..	..	..	..	4	3	75 0

* Besides 5 candidates completed the B. A. Examination and 9 Intermediate Examination privately.

268. The total strength of the Faculty of Theology of Osmania University rose from 17 to 21. Three candidates appeared for the B. D. Degree and 8 for the Intermediate Examinations and 1 of the former and 5 of the latter were successful.

269. There were 92 law students as against 50 in the previous year, and of these 33 were in the Final and 59 in the Previous class. The results of the final law examination were very creditable 30 out of 32 candidates having passed. Out of 49 for the LL.B. Previous examination, 14 were successful.

270. The number of books under translation was 92, out of which 33 were works on engineering, 12 on medicine, 15 on philosophy and 16 on history, politics, and economics, and the rest on other subjects. The medical branch of the Bureau was engaged on the translation of books required for the first two years of the medical courses. The total number of books in the press was 54 and of these fourteen books relating to history, law, economics and physics were published. There were 37 meetings of the Terms Committee in which 1,081 scientific terms were coined.

271. The total number of high schools in the dominions was 40, with 15,029 scholars, an increase of 4 high schools with 1,475 scholars over the figures of the previous year. Of these, 23 were English high schools (18 for boys and 5 for girls) and 17

Osmania high schools—all for boys. Expenditure rose from Rs. 9,30,792 to Rs. 10,54,839 and the cost of educating each pupil from Rs. 54 to Rs. 56. The English high schools produced very satisfactory results in the High School Leaving Certificate Examination: 358 candidates were examined and 208 or 58·1 per cent. passed, while the Osmania high schools showed very poor results in the matriculation examination, the percentage of successful students being only 17·9.

272. The promotion of four schools to the rank of high schools reduced the number of middle schools by the same number and there are now only 107 such schools of which 13 were for girls only. The total number of pupils reading in them was 25,191 or slightly less than last year. Out of 5,726 students who appeared for the middle school examination 1,581 or 27·6 per cent. were successful as against 39·8 per cent. in 1334 F.

273. The total number of primary schools of all classes for boys and girls rose from 3,804 to 3,895 and that of their pupils from 2,00,500 to 2,13,282. Expenditure rose from Rs. 21,12,772 to Rs. 21,51,108, the average cost of each school being Rs. 552-4-9 and of each pupil Rs. 11-6-2. Government maintained 1,058 schools, the Sarf-i-khas 135, Local Boards 2,055, 558 were aided and 89 were private. Most of the schools, viz., 3,213 were for boys only. They provided 1,81,491 pupils, leaving only 31,791 girls receiving education. The increase over last year was 11,696 which more than makes up the losses of the previous year and has been achieved in spite of the continuance of high prices and epidemics during the year. Both upper primary and lower primary schools shared the rise. For the Special Upper Primary Examination 426 female candidates appeared and 203 passed.

274. The number of training schools remained the same as in last year, viz., 7. Three of these schools train male teachers and the remaining four women teachers. The Hyderabad Training School for male teachers was raised to the grade of a Training College for the training of teachers who have passed the intermediate. The cost of maintaining the former was Rs. 63,555 and that of latter Rs. 40,226. The results produced by training schools for male teachers, located at Hyderabad, Warangal and Aurangabad were very gratifying, the percentage of passes in the Upper Primary Teachers' Certificate Examinations being 87·4, 100 and 94·3 respectively. Out of 46 candidates who appeared for the Matriculate Trained Teachers' Certificate Examination from the Hyderabad Training School, 41 were successful. Out of the four training schools for mistresses that at Hyderabad produced the best results while those of the Aurangabad and the Warangal Schools were not satisfactory. The Gulburga School contained only a practising section and the question of its reduction is under consideration.

275. Two industrial schools were maintained by Government and 3 by Local Boards, 2 were aided and 2 unaided at a total cost to Government of Rs. 1,21,376. Altogether 1,260 students are taught carpentry, blacksmithy, copper-work, himru weaving, cloth weaving, bidri work, drawing and cane work, besides reading, writing, and arithmetic. The two institutions maintained directly by Government are the Hyderabad Central Technical Institute in the capital and the Aurangabad Industrial School.

276. The strength of the Engineering School rose from 44 to 60, while the expenditure fell from Rs. 32,187 to Rs. 31,759. Eleven candidates appeared for the Final Upper Subordinate grade examination and 3 for the Lower Subordinate grade, 6 of the former and 2 of the latter were successful.

277. The number of schools for girls in the dominions rose from 688 to 706 and that of girls attending them from 34,260 to 35,066, the increase being mostly in primary schools. There are one intermediate college, 5 high schools, 13 middle schools, 682 primary schools, 4 training schools for mistresses and 1 industrial school.

The total amount spent on female education was Rs.6,91,688, an increase of Rs. 16,639 over the previous year. The results produced by girls' schools in the different public examinations were highly satisfactory. The Zenana Intermediate College sent up 4 candidates for the intermediate examination of the Osmania University, of whom 3 passed. Fourteen out of sixteen candidates for the H. S. L. C. examination and 23 out of 54 for the middle school examination, were successful. For the Oxford Local Examination all three passed, and only three out of 28 who appeared for the Cambridge Local Examination failed.

278. There were 15 Islamiya Schools with 838 students and 7 Sanskrit and Vedic Schools with 208 students. The total expenditure on these schools was Rs. 38,870, a decrease of Rs. 554 against the figure of 1334 F. and of this, Rs. 32,551 were contributed by Government.

279. Mr. S. M. Hadi, B.A., (Cantab.), was appointed Director of Boy Scouts during 1335 F. At the commencement of the year there were only 4 troops registered at headquarters, but before its end the number went up to 18 and their strength from 200 boys to 800 boys. These figures are most gratifying. The Director reports that all the scout troops working in the city were active throughout the year under review and deserve praise for the work done by them at public functions. The total amount spent on the Boy Scout movement was Rs. 13,466.

280. Interest in games continues to grow; English games, especially football and hockey have been introduced into some of the high schools. During the year 30 and 16 teams, respectively, entered for the football and hockey tournaments and some very excellent games were played. The Shawcross Shield for football was won by the City High School. The total amount spent on this head by different agencies was Rs. 59,428, an increase of Rs. 1,717 over the figure of 1334 F. and out of this Government contributed Rs. 50,148.

281. As in 1334 F. there were two classes—one in the City College and the other in the Chaderghat High School. The total number of students undergoing commercial training was 47, against 44, in 1334 F. Thirteen candidates appeared for H. S. L. C. examination with commerce as their optional subject and 9 passed.

282. The number of schools in receipt of grants-in-aid was reduced from 624 to 608. The total expenditure on these schools was shared as follows :—

	Rs.
Government	2,06,723
Sarf-i-Khas	2,870
Local Fund Boards	90,046
Imperial Grants	48,248
Total	3,47,887

283. Five students were granted European scholarships and an equal number Asiatic scholarships. In addition, eight students were given loans to help them with their education. The total expenditure on scholarships incurred by Government and other public agencies amountd to Rs. 5,30,247 as against Rs. 5,64,886 in 1334 F. Of this amount no less than Rs. 5,22,485 was found by Government.

284. The total expenditure on libraries amounted to Rs. 90,270 or a decrease of Rs. 3,399 against the figure of the previous year. Of this sum, Rs. 21,743 was spent on the Asafia Library. During the year 453 books (172 Arabic, Persian and Urdu books and 281 English books) were added to the Asafia Library, bringing the total number of books in the library to 28,251 of which about one-third only were in English.

SECTION II.

Literature and Press.

285. Twenty new presses were opened. There were 257 books published of which 62 dealt with theology and ethics, 43 with law, 5 with history, 8 with hygiene and 30 with education; 15 contained poems or plays, 2 were works of fiction and 47 were of a miscellaneous character. In addition, 14 translations of various works on the arts and science, history and philosophy were published by the Translation Bureau of the Osmania University, while 6 Arabic books dealing with theology and ethics were issued by the Dairat-ul-Mariff Press. Eighteen books were registered under the Hyderabad Copyright Act.

Publications

286. Licenses were given for the publication of 9 periodicals and one newspaper against 3 periodicals in 1334 F.

Journalism

SECTION III.

The Nizamiah Observatory.

287. Mr. T. P. Bhaskaran continued to be in charge of the Observatory.

Control.

288. Sixty-six plates were taken with the astrographic telescope. Sixty plates were measured and the preliminary reductions of 33 plates completed. The corrections to the photographic magnitudes depending on the distance of the star image from the plate centre, were investigated by the method of star counts as at Greenwich. Sixty-four stars including 8 irregular variable were on the programme and 1,056 estimates of brightness were made during the year with the aid of Grubb Equatorial. The observations of the stars in the working list of the variable star section were communicated to the British Astronomical Association, while the observations of a few other stars were forwarded to the Harvard College Observatory. The partial phase of the solar eclipse of January 14, 1926, was observed and the results communicated to the Astronomical Journal. During the year six occultations of stars by the moon were observed. The department also carried out its usual seismological and meteorological work. The records to the end of 1925 September were studied and the readings of the principal phases forwarded to Oxford for incorporation in the international seismological summary.

Work done.

289. The total cost of the department was Rs. 33,756 as against Rs. 34,151 in 1334 F.

Cost.

CHAPTER VII.

Revenue and Finance.

SECTION I.

Government Income and Expenditure.

SERVICE HEADS.

290. THE estimate for Ordinary Receipts for 1335 F. was originally framed at 728·98. The Revised Estimate was anticipated to be 767·92 lakhs. The Actuals (778·32) show an improvement of 49·34, 10·40, and 48·55, respectively over the Budget, Revised and Normal. The Ordinary Expenditure which was estimated at 664·07, was reduced in the Actuals to 591·30, showing a decrease of 72·77. Thus the Gross Surplus (187·02) exceeded the Budget by 122·11, the Revised Estimates by 19·36, and the Normal by 114·82. Allowing 25·00 lakhs for the Famine and Debt Redemption Reserves, and 41·17 on account of the Departmental Balances for the year under review, the Ordinary Surplus amounted to 120·85. The result of Extraordinary Receipts (37·91) and Expenditure (29·29) was a betterment of 8·62. But 14·86 had to be carried forward as departmental balance for Drainage so that it decreased the surplus by 6·24 instead of increasing it as anticipated by 18·20.

The net results are summarized below :—

Heads	Normals 1335-37 Fash	1335 FASLI		Actuals	1335 F ACTUALS COMPARED WITH		
		Budget	Revised		Normals	Budget	Revised
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>Ordinary.</i>							
Receipts ..	729·77	728·98	767·92	778·32	48·55	49·34	10·40
Expenditure ..	657·57	664·07	600·26	591·30	66·27	72·77	8·96
Gross Surplus ..	72·20	64·91	167·66	187·02	114·82	122·11	19·36
<i>Deduct —</i>							
Famine and Debt Re- demption Reserves ..	25·00	25·00	25·00	25·00			
Departmental Balances ..	..	..	29·67	41·17	—41·17	—41·17	—11·50
Ordinary Net Surplus .	47·20	39·91	112·99	120·85	73·65	80·94	7·86
<i>Extraordinary.</i>							
Receipts ..	..	35·01	38·09	37·91	37·91	2·90	—·18
Expenditure ..	..	16·81	35·46	29·29	—29·29	—12·48	+ 6·17
<i>Deduct —</i>							
Departmental Balance ..	..	..	11·85	14·86	—14·86	—14·86	—3·01
Extraordinary Net ..	..	18·20	—9·22	—6·24	—6·24	—24·44	+ 2·98
Total Net ..	47·20	58·11	103·77	114·61	67·41	56·50	10·84

[Statement.]

REVENUE RECEIPTS.

291. The variations of Service Receipts are tabulated below :—

Heads	Normal 1335-37F	Budget 1335 F	Revised 1335 F	Actuals 1335 F.	ACCOUNTS COMPARED WITH		
					Normal	Budget	Revised
<i>Ordinary</i>							
1-A. Land Revenue	300 00	295 00	300 00	310 60	10 60	15 60	10 60
1-B. Forest Revenue by Revenue Officers	5 50	5 50	7 55	7 00	1 50	1 50	— 55
2. Forests	9 50	9 50	12 19	12 49	2 99	2 99	30
3. Customs	125 00	125 00	131 39	135 17	10 17	10 17	3 78
4-A Excise	145 00	147 00	153 44	152 22	7 22	5 22	— 1 22
4-B. Opium and Ganja	11 00	11 00	13 38	13 17	2 17	2 17	— 21
5-A Stamps	19 00	19 00	19 00	18 26	— 74	— 74	— 74
5-B. Registration	2 70	2 70	2 60	2 48	— 22	— 22	— 12
6. Mines	1 00	1 00	1 23	1 20	20	20	— 03
7. Berar Rent	29 17	29 17	29 17	29 17			
8. Interest	40 00	42 13	43 84	42 05	2 05	— 08	— 1 79
9. Mint	1 00	1 08	1 60	1 52	52	44	— 08
10. Paper Currency	3 48	3 48	7 02	6 76	3 28	3 28	— 26
11. Exchange	1 00	1 00	40	22	— 78	— 78	— 18
12. Post-Office	8 50	8 50	8 40	8 17	— 33	— 33	— 23
32. Irrigation	65	65	15	20	— 45	— 45	05
33. Railways	23 30	23 30	31 76	32 15	8 85	8 85	39
34. Electricity	1 15	1 15	88	..	— 1 15	— 1 15	— 88
35. Workshop	35	35	37	..	— 35	— 35	— 37
37. Telephone	— 03	— 03	— 03	..	03	03	03
39. Development	..	..	08	06	06	06	— 02
41. Miscellaneous	2 50	2 50	3 50	5 43	2 93	2 93	1 93
Total Ordinary	729 77	728 98	767 92	778 32	48 55	49 34	10 40
<i>Extraordinary.</i>							
40. Transfers from Famine Insurance Reserve	..	1 50	25	07	07	— 1 43	— 18
Moiety Departmental Savings	..	33 51	37 84	37 84	37 84	4 33	..
Total Extraordinary	..	35 01	38 09	37 91	37 91	2 90	— 18
Grand Total	729 77	763 99	806 01	816 23	86 46	52 24	10 22

The principal increases are under Land Revenue (15·60); Forest by Revenue and Forest Officers (4·49); Customs (10·17); Excise (5·22); Opium and Ganja (2·17); Mint (·44); Paper Currency (3·28); Railways (8·85); Miscellaneous (2·93); Moiety Departmental Balances (4·33). The over-estimates were under Stamps (—·74); Registration (—·22); Exchange (—·78); Post-Office (—·33); Irrigation (—·45); Electricity (—1·15); Workshop (—·35); Famine Insurance Adjustment (—1·43).

Under-Estimates (Better Receipts).

292. In view of the Monsoon commencing unusually late, the receipts from Land Revenue were estimated at 295·00, *i. e.*, 5 lakhs less than the normal (300·00). The later rains more than made up the deficiency. The actuals (310·60) show an improvement of 10·60 compared with normal, and 15·60 as against the Budget.

There is a betterment of 17·78 under Ryotwari, ·56 under Peshkush, and ·05 in other heads; on the other hand there is a fall of 2·79 under Miscellaneous Receipts.

293. The improvement in Forest Revenue is attributable to steady expansion in the removal of forest produce as well as appreciation of the value of the produce.

Forest by Revenue and
Forest officers 4·49.

294. There is a steady increase in the revenue from Customs. The variations are tabulated below :—
Customs 10·17.

Heads	ORIGINAL ESTIMATE			ACTUALS		
	Balda and Sec'bad.	Districts	Total	Balda and Sec'bad.	Districts	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Imports	17 50	38 50	56 00	21 33	34 90	56 23
Exports	1 60	74 00	75 60	1 19	83 48	84 67
Salt	70	7 00	7 70	83	10 53	11 36
Octroi	2 10	35	2 75	2 32	30	2 62
Miscellaneous ..	04	37	41	11	22	33
Total ..	22 24	120 22	142 46	25 78	129 43	155 21
Deduct :—						
Refunds ..	01	11	12	03	07	10
Sarf-i-Khas ..	17 34	..	17 34	19 94	..	19 94
Net ..	4 89	120 11	125 00	5 81	129 36	135 17

It will be observed that the main increases are under Export Duty and Salt.

295. Excise has given (5·22) more than was originally budgetted.
Excise 5·22. The increase is attributable to the later improvement in the seasonal condition.

296. There is a betterment of 2·17 under this head for the same reason as that under Excise.
Opium and Ganja 2·17.

297. The seigniorage on silver coins minted during the course of the year was 04. The seigniorage on silver coins minted during the previous year but kept under suspense and brought into account this year to meet the unpaid bills of the past year amounted to 68. The actual receipts from fees on Ashrafis were 19 and the profits on nickel, copper and bronze coinage 61. The total receipts (1·52) thus exceeded the budget by 44.
Mint 44.

298. The interest on Paper Securities is 3·49. The adjustment of balance of unpaid interest on B. G. Rupee Temporary Deposits is 3·27. The total receipts come to 6·76, showing an increase of 3·28 as compared with the Budget.
Paper Currency 3·28.

299. The increase of 8·85 in Railway earnings is gratifying. There is a considerable improvement in the receipts of new lines recently opened to traffic and also on both the Broad and the Metre Gauge lines.
Railways 8·85.

300. There is an improvement of 3·21 under Unclaimed Deposits. The refund of Surcharge Tax collected on Tadwala-Latur Extension of the Barsi Light Railway gave an increase of 22. The increase under other heads is 09. On the other hand receipts from Intestate and Bequeathed properties show a decrease of 30 and Cash Refunds of 29.
Miscellaneous 2·93.

301. Small increases in other heads aggregate 29 and do not call for any remarks.
Other Heads 29.

Over-Estimates (Less Receipts).

302. There is a fall of .74 in Stamp Receipts, mainly under Court Fees
 Stamps — .74. Stamps .57, and Fines .23, which is partly counter-
 balanced by a decrease of .06 under 1/12th share
 payable to Sarf-i-Khas.

303. The decrease is mainly attributable to less receipts from Fees and
 Commission.
 Registration — .22.

304. Due to failure of cotton crops, the estimated profit of .90 from the
 Exchange of B. G. Rupees was reduced to .03.
 Exchange — .78. The decrease of .87 is partly counterbalanced by
 better receipts (.09) from Commission on Supply Bills and Remittance
 Transfer Receipts.

305. The decrease is mainly attributable to less receipts from Service
 Stamps.
 Post-Office — .33.

306. The decrease is due to the fact that no revenue has yet been
 realised from the Irrigation Projects.
 Irrigation — .45.

307. The receipts estimated by the Department were Rs. 11 lakhs.
 Electricity Dept. — 1.15 It realised only about 8.70. The working expenses
 came to as much. The estimated profit of 1.15 did
 not therefore materialize.

308. Workshop worked at a loss in 1335 F. and did not realise the
 estimated profit of .35.
 Workshop — .35.

309. This small decrease calls for no remarks.
 Interest — .08.

Extraordinary Receipts.

310. This head receives credit from Famine Reserve to the extent of
 actual expenditure *per contra* under Famine Relief,
 Famine — 1.43. which has been only .07 instead of 1.50 as estimated.

311. The moiety of the Departmental Savings in 1335 F., creditable
 to Government under the last contract, was 37.84
 Moietty Savings lapsed to Government 4.33. or 4.33 better than the Budget and the same as in the
 Revised.

SERVICE EXPENDITURE

312. The variations of Actuals from the original estimate for Service Expenditure and the Departmental and Net Savings are shown in the statement below :—

Heads	Budget	Adjustments & Extra grants	Adjusted grants	Actuals	Variations	Departmental Balances	Net
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>Ordinary</i>							
1-A Land Revenue ..	64 44	26	64 70	61 34	3 36	76	2 60
1-B. Land Irrigation ..	.	9 83	9 83	9 83	.	.	.
2. Forests ..	8 73	12	8 85	8 43	42	14	28
3. Customs ..	17 95	— 06	17 89	15 12	2 77	2 01	76
4-A Excise ..	27 16	22	27 38	26 06	1 32	51	81
4-B Opium and Ganja ..	1 21	.	1 21	1 12	09	01	08
5-A. Stamps ..	1 49	— 01	1 48	71	77	85	— 08
5-B Registration ..	1 07	.	1 07	1 07	.	07	— 07
6. Mines ..	55	— 01	54	44	10	07	03
8-A Interest ..	19 34	.	19 34	18 91	43	.	43
8-B Debt Redemption ..	10 00	.	10 00	10 00	.	.	.
9. Mint ..	2 45	.	2 45	2 46	— 01	61	— 62
10. Paper Currency ..	56	.	56	22	34	35	— 01
11. Exchange ..	70	.	70	76	— 06	.	— 06
12. Post-Office ..	11 84	— 05	11 79	11 11	68	24	44
13. Paymts to H.E.H.	50 00	.	50 00	50 00	.	.	.
14. Genl. Admn ..	32 60	36	32 96	29 58	3 38	92	2 46
15. Political Charges ..	4 09	28	4 37	3 91	46	25	21
17. Life Insurance ..	45	.	45	43	02	06	— 04
18. Mansabs ..	17 57	.	17 57	16 41	1 16	.	1 16
19. Military ..	72 44	— 01	72 43	57 69	14 74	5 26	9 48
20. Courts ..	20 88	1 57	19 31	17 39	1 92	85	1 07
21. Jails ..	4 89	01	4 90	4 02	88	77	11
22. Police ..	61 65	38	61 27	56 17	5 10	1 53	3 57
23. Education ..	67 23	75	66 48	59 11	7 37	4 28	3 09
24. Medical ..	19 32	02	19 34	16 73	2 61	1 72	89
25. Religious ..	11 60	01	11 59	9 94	1 65	44	1 21
26. Agriculture ..	2 03	02	2 05	1 93	12	18	— 06
27. Veterinary ..	3 74	05	3 69	2 88	81	69	12
28. Co-operative ..	3 08	02	3 06	2 37	69	27	42
29. Miscellaneous and Minor Depts. ..	98	01	97	90	07	03	04
30. Municipalities and Public Impts. ..	14 65	03	14 62	12 39	2 23	1 29	94
31. Buildings and Communications.	61 33	1 76	59 57	52 42	7 15	6 60	55
32. Irrigation ..	33 37	9 99	23 38	22 11	1 27	92	35
33. Railways ..	2 17	.	2 17	1 89	28	.	28
36. Printing ..	1 03	.	1 03	76	27	27	.
38. Industrial ..	1 18	.	1 18	91	27	26	01
39. Development ..	7 93	3 96	11 89	11 72	17	01	16
40-B. Famine Insurance ..	15 00	.	15 00	15 00	.	.	.
41. Miscellaneous ..	3 80	75	3 05	2 06	99	.	99
41-B Res for Reorgn. ..	8 57	38	8 95	.	8 95	8 95	.
Total (Ordinary) ..	689 07	*..	689 07	616 30	72 77	41 17	31 60
<i>Extraordinary.</i>							
14. General Administration ..	02	.	02	02	..	..	..
19. Military ..	..	02	02	02	..	.	..
20. Courts ..	..	04	04	04	..	.	.
23. Education ..	..	01	01	01	.	..	.
25. Religious ..	03	18	21	21	.	.	..
30. Municipalities and Public Impts. ..	43	17 00	17 43	2 57	14 86	14 86	..
31. Buildings and Communications.	11 83	..	11 83	4 40	7 43	..	7 43
39. Development ..	3 00	.	3 00	3 00	..	..	..
40-A Famine Relief ..	1 50	.	1 50	07	1 43	..	1 43
40-B Famine Insurance ..	..	18 50	18 50	18 50	..	..	..
41. Miscellaneous ..	..	45	45	45	..	..	..
Total (Extraordinary) ..	16 81	36 20	53 01	29 29	23 72	14 86	8 86
Grand Total ..	705 88	†36 20	742 08	645 59	96 49	†56 03	§40 46

* See para. 26. † See paras. 26 and 27. ‡ See para. 30. § See para. 28

The net results of adjustments due to classification and transfers of grants from one head to another (Col. 3 of Statement in para. 312) are given below: —

Nature of Expenditure	Amount	From Head	To Head
1	2	3	4
Works .	9 83	Irrigation .	Land Irrigation.
Non-recurring expenditure .	75	Reserve under 41-Miscellaneous	Various Departments
Works ..	3 98	Buildings and Communications	Development.
Do .	1 50	Courts .	Buildings and Communications
Do .	82	Education .	do
T. A Provisional	55	Various Heads .	41-B Reserve for Reorganization
Allowances Restored	17	41-B Reserve for Reorganization	Various Departments
Petty repairs .	05	Various Departments .	31. Buildings and Communications.

The following Extra Grants (Col. 3 of Statement in para. 25) were sanctioned in the course of the year after the Budget had been passed.

Nature of Expenditure	Amount	Head
Drainage	15·00	30—Municipalities and Public Improvements.
City Improvement	2·00	do
Famine Insurance	18·50	40-B. Famine.
Subscriptions and Donations		
Syria Relief Fund	·35	Miscellaneous.
Morocco Relief Fund	·09	do
Lady Barton's Carnival	·01	do
Islamic Culture	·18	Religious Department.
Travelling Allowance	·02	Military.
Salaries and Travelling Allowances	·04	Courts of Law.
Salaries.	·01	Education
Total ..	36·20	

The following is an analysis of Savings in expenditure (column 8 of Statement in para. 312) which are creditable finally to General Revenues under the Departmentalization Rules :—

Heads		Salaries, Allowances & Pensions	Others	Total
1		2	3	4
<i>Ordinary</i>				
1	Land Revenue	1·70	·90	2 60
2.	Forests	28	..	28
3	Customs	·69	07	76
4-A	Excise	·14	·67	81
4-B	Opium and Ganja	— 02	10	·08
5-A	Stamps	— 03	— 05	— 08
5-B.	Registration	— 07	..	— 07
6.	Mines	03	..	03
8.	Interest .. .. .	..	43	43
9	Mint	·06	— 68	— 62
10	Paper Currency	— 01	..	— 01
11.	Exchange .. .. .	..	— 06	— 06
12.	Post-Office	38	06	44
14.	General Administration	2·46	..	2 46
15.	Political Charges	·21	..	·21
17.	Life Insurance	— 04	..	— 04
18.	Mansabs .. .. .	..	1·16	1 16
19.	Military	9·48	..	9·48
20.	Courts	1·07	..	1 07
21.	Jails	11	..	11
22.	Police	3·57	..	3·57
23.	Education	3·09	..	3 09
24.	Medical	89	..	89
25.	Religious	36	·85	1·21
26.	Agriculture	— 06	..	— 06
27.	Veterinary	·12	..	12
28.	Co-operative	·42	..	42
29.	Minor Departments	04	..	04
30.	Municipalities and Public Improvements	94	..	94
31.	Buildings and Communications	55	..	55
32.	Irrigation	35	..	35
33.	Railways	28	..	28
38.	Industrial	01	..	01
39.	Development	16	..	16
41.	Miscellaneous .. .. .	..	99	99
Total Ordinary ..		27·16	4·44	31 60
<i>Extraordinary.</i>				
31.	Buildings and Communications .. .. .	..	7·43	7 43
40-A.	Famine Relief .. .. .	..	1·43	1·43
Total Extraordinary ..		..	8 86	8·86
Grand Total ..		27·16	13·30	40·46

The savings under salaries due to difference between the budgetted and the initial pay of progressive appointments in the case of vacancies filled up during the course of the year, and lapses under pension adjustments amounted to 27·16. The savings under Compensations, Rusums, Youmias, Mamuls, Mansabs, Special Allowances, and other heads closed to Government, amounted to 5·12. The savings under Mint and Famine Relief are only nominal as they are balanced *per contra* on the receipt side. The savings under Buildings and Communications 7·43 are on account of the extra grant for Delhi Palace not having been fully utilised.

The Departmental Balances for 1335 F. (see Col. 7 of Statement in para. 312) placed to the credit of Departments are analysed below :—

Heads	Salaries	T.A. & T. charges	Cont. and special charges	Receipts Better or Worse	Rent, petty repairs, etc	Reserves	Works	Transfers	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Land Revenue ..	·17	·28	·09	— 06	·14	14	..		76
2. Forests ..	·01	·26	— ·04	.	06	.	— ·15		·14
3. Customs ..	..	·10	·09	..	·15	1 67	.	.	2 01
4-A Excise ..	·01	·30	·12	.	05	03	..	.	51
4-B. Opium and Ganja ..	..	.	·01	.	..	.	..	.	·01
5-A Stamps ..	.	·03	·82	.	.	.	..	.	85
5-B Registration ..	.	.	·06	.	·01	.	.	.	07
6 Mines ..	·04	·01	02	.	..	.	.	.	·07
9. Mint ..	02	..	56	.	.	03	.	.	·61
10. Paper Currency ..	.	.	35	..	.	.	.	.	·35
12. Post-Office ..	.	·12	— ·03	.	05	·10	.	.	24
14. General Administration ..	·01	·49	·31	— 20	07	·24	..	.	92
15. Political Charges ..	.	·01	18	03	01	·02	.	.	25
17. Life Insurance ..	03	..	·03	.	..	..	..	.	·06
19. Military ..	1·70	.	3·47	·07	·01	·01	..	..	5 26
20. Courts ..	..	·06	1·38	·81	·10	.	.	— 1·50	·85
21. Jails ..	..	..	2·10	— 1 41	·08	..	..	.	·77
22. Police ..	·25	·90	·20	·10	·08	..	.	.	1 53
23. Education ..	·42	— ·29	3·05	·32	·33	1·27	.	— ·82	4 28
24. Medical ..	·19	·24	1 28	— 01	·13	1·11	— 1·22	.	1 72
25. Religious ..	.	— ·07	·15	.	·03	33	.	.	44
26. Agriculture ..	·07	..	·50	..	— ·39	..	..	..	·18
27. Veterinary ..	·02	·04	·48	..	07	·08	.	..	·69
28. Co-operative ..	·01	·09	— 11	·11	·03	·14	..	.	·27
29. Miscellaneous Minor Departments ..	..	..	·03	..	..	..	..	..	·03
30. Municipalities and Public Impts. ..	..	..	·07	·29	..	..	15·79	..	16·15
31. Buildings and Communications ..	·06	..	·21	— ·19	·07	·01	4·12	2 32	6·60
32. Irrigation ..	·11	..	·11	..	·01	..	·69	..	·92
33. Railways ..	..	..	.	.	..	..	..	..	..
36. Printing ..	..	..	..	·27	..	..	..	..	27
38. Industrial ..	..	·02	— ·09	·14	..	·19	..	..	·26
39. Development ..	..	..	·01	..	..	..	..	..	·01
41-B Reserve for Reorganization and Development ..	..	..	..	..	..	8·95	..	..	8 95
Total ..	3·12	2·59	15·41	·27	1·09	14·32	19 23	..	56·03

The Departments get a moiety of 35·69 from the previous contract out of which they have spent 14·69 in 1335 F. as detailed in the following statement leaving a balance of 21·00. In addition, they have carried forward 56·03 from their grants, for 1335 F. as explained in the previous paragraph.

Departments	Actual Moiety Balce 1332 to 34 F	Expenditure during 1335 F	Balance due
Land Revenue	15	12	03
Survey and Settlement	67	67	..
Forests	1 15	34	81
Customs	25	01	24
Excise	27	11	16
Opium and Ganja	..	..	..
Stamps	60	..	60
Registration	08	01	07
Mines	02	01	01
Mint	12	..	12
Paper Currency	09	..	09
Post-Office	37	12	25
General Administration	72	25	47
Political	05	03	02
Insurance	..	..	..
Military	3 02	2 92	10
Courts	1 55	1 55	..
Jails	2 09	01	2 08
Police	1 49	1 13	36
Education	4 80	3 60	1 20
Medical	2 65	1 47	1 18
Religious	22	22	..
Agriculture	1 36	39	97
Veterinary	1 32	05	1 27
Co-operative	23	16	07
Miscellaneous and Minor Departments	— 06	..	— 06
Municipality and Public Improvements	2 40	01	2 39
Buildings and Communications	10	..	10
Special Buildings	2 01	19	1 82
Irrigation	1 65	40	1 25
Railways	1 17	..	1 17
Printing	83	83	..
Industrial	36	09	27
Development	— 67	..	— 67
Reserve for Reorganization and Development	4 63	..	4 63
Total	35 69	14 69	21 00

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE.

313. Against the estimate of 141·61 the Capital expenditure was less by 20·79. The variations are given below :—

Heads	Original	Actual
Irrigation	61·00	61·00
Railway Construction	70·50	54·84
Railway Compensation	2·00	16
Electricity	2·00	1·90
Workshop	1·00	19
Telephone	1·98	2·57
Printing	2·75	..
Industries	38	16
Total ..	141·61	120·82

The increase under Telephone is due to construction of Telephones in the districts for which 2·85 was sanctioned in excess of the Budget provision. The decrease under Railway Construction and Compensation together is 17·50. The construction of Kazipett-Belharshah is progressing

well, but there was no demand for the Gadwal-Karnool Railway, and the grant for Railway Land compensation also remained practically unutilized. The Printing Department did not take up their estimated provision of 2·75 as the construction of a press building has been delayed. Other variations are too small for notice.

INVESTMENTS.

314. The aggregate provision was 174·67 of which 130 00 for the Railway Reserve were sanctioned from the surplus of the past triennium in excess of the Normal. The actual expenditure amounted to 165·57 which is 9·10 less than the estimate. The N. G. S. Railway Company did not take the advance of B. G. Rs. 10 lakhs, *i.e.*, O. S. Rs. 11·67 for ordinary renewal of their Capital Stock. On the other hand 2·57 were given to the Shahabad Cement Company as a debenture loan.

DEBT HEADS.

315. The variations from the original estimates under Debt Heads are compared below :—

Heads	ESTIMATE FOR 1335 F.			ACTUALS FOR 1335 F			Net Difference
	Receipts	Disbursements	Net	Receipts	Disbursements	Net	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Government Debt		2 40	— 2 40	..	74	— 74	1 66
Reserves ..	183·55	63 96	119·59	225 69	81·92	143 77	24 18
Deposits bearing Interest	15 77	..	15 77	69 06	21·22	47 84	32 07
Deposits not bearing Interest ..	4 00	..	4 00	180 14	166 65	13·40	9·49
Advances bearing Interest ..	5 85	6·13	— 28	3 11	6·55	— 3·44	— 3 16
Advances not bearing Interest ..	213·40	41 10	172·30	181·26	66 10	65 16	—107·14
Remittances ..	..	..	..	..	10·82	—10·82	—10 82
Suspense ..	..	..	..	..	2 45	— 2·45	— 2 45
Total ..	422 57	113 59	308·98	609·26	356·45	252 81	—56 17

316. Against a provision of 2·00 for the repayment of 1307 F. loan, the scrip actually presented for repayment was ·71. Government Debt 1·66. The reduction in the Short Term Loan amounted to ·03 only against an estimate of ·40. The outgoings were, therefore, less by 1·66.

317. Against the estimated incomings 183·55 the actuals were 225·69. Reserve 24·18. The outgoings were 81·92 against an estimate of 63·96 resulting in a net betterment of 24·18. The variations are tabulated below :—

Heads	BUDGET 1335 FASLI			ACTUALS 1335 FASLI			Net Difference
	Incomings	Outgoings	Net	Incomings	Outgoings	Net	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Famine Reserve ..	16·32	25·31	— 8·99	36·25	27 17	9 08	18 07
Debt Redemption Reserve	13·10	11·97	1·13	13 80	12 90	90	— ·23
O. S. Stabilization Reserve ..	..	15·74	—15·74	·21	6 16	— 5·95	9·79
Railway Reserve ..	152·73	8·72	144·01	160 43	21·93	138·50	— 5·51
Deposits Reserve ..	1 40	2·22	— ·82	15·00	13·76	1 24	2·06
Total ..	183 55	63 96	119·59	225·69	81·92	143·77	24·18

318. There is a net improvement of 18·07 under this head mainly due to the addition of 18·50 lakhs allotted from excess over the normal surplus of the previous triennium to strengthen this Reserve.

319. The excess expenditure of ·23 is mainly due to investments having been made according to the actual holdings of the Reserve.

320. The entire provision (15·74) for investments from the previous profits on coinage was saved as no additions to the paper securities were made. The profit on small coins issued during the course of the year was ·21. About 55 lakhs of tolas of silver were sold and the difference (6·14) between the book value and the value realised was written off against the profits on coinage. The initial loss of ·02 on coins withdrawn was also debited to this Reserve.

321. The excess outgoings are mainly due to investments in paper securities.

322. The credit of uninvested cash balance, out of 15 lakhs kept under investments for this Reserve, accounts mainly for the increase.

323. There was an unexpected increase under deposits from the three Paigahs (30·00), Wanparti (5·33), together with excess incomings from Electricity (·83), Insurance Fund (·90), Government Central Press (·43), Total (37·49). This was however partly reduced by less deposits under Postal Savings Bank (5·16) and Telephone (·26).

324. The receipts exceeded the disbursements under Local Fund (3·65), Municipality (1·28), Court of Wards (11·64), Revenue Courts (·70), Jagirdars' College (·61), withdrawals from the Debt Redemption Reserve for Government Debt discharged (·74), other heads (·41), Total (19·03). This was partly balanced by excess outgoings under Personal Deposits (2·09), Villages under attachment (1·67), Insurance Fund (1·62), others (·16), Total 5·54. The total excess receipts were thus 13·49 or 9·49 more than the estimate.

325. The outgoings exceeded the incomings under Industrial Takavis (·72). Other Takavis (2·03), Loans to Commercial Concerns (2·02), and Loans to Students (·93), Total (5·70). This was partly balanced by excess incomings under Loans to Jagirdars (·72) and Revenue Takavis (1·54), Total 2·26. The net result was an excess outgoing of 3·44 or 3·16 more than the estimate.

326. There were excess outgoings under Advances to Departments 1·58, mainly on account of advance for Irrigation Capital Expenditure to be adjusted against the grant for 1336 F. On the other hand there were excess receipts under Departmental Surplus 3·70; Personal Advances ·54; Revenue and Famine Takavis ·46; Accounts with Imperial Government ·49; Coinage Accounts 61·55; Total 66·74. The net result was an excess receipt of 65·16 which compared with the net estimate of 172·30 was less by 107·14. The main reason was that the cotton export trade conditions did not admit of putting any Osmania silver currency into circulation.

327. The Remittance Transfer Receipts of the last year encashed during this year amounted to 4·23. The Departmental Remittances under adjustment amounted to 5·08. Owing to the adjustment of the excess receipts of the last year effected during the course of this year, the outgoings under Sarf-i-Khas remittance

exceeded the incomings by 1·47. Cash Remittances which remained under transit amounted to ·04.

328. The amount of cheques cashed during the course of the year exceeded cheques issued by 1·36. The clearance of Mint Receipts held in suspense to meet the expenditure of 1334 F. in 1335 F. amounted to ·68 and other suspense cleared ·41.

BALANCES.

329. The year opened with a cash balance of 453·54. The improvement in Service Surplus was 170·64, and the net result of Debt Heads contributed 196·78. On the other hand Capital Expenditure financed without the floatation of any loan amounted to 120·82 and Investments to 165·57. Thus the year closed with a Balance of 534·57. The financial position is compared below :—

Heads	RECEIPTS			Heads	EXPENDITURE		
	Original Budget	Actuals for 1335 F.	Difference		Original Budget	Actuals for 1335 F.	Difference
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Service Heads. ..	763 99	816·23	52·24	Service Heads. ..	705·88	645·59	—60·29
Deptl. Balce brought forward for Expr. ..	4·24	14·69	10·45	Expenditure from Departmental Balance ..	4·24	14·69	10·45
Deptl Balce. credited to Deptl. Acct. ..	..	56·03	56·03	Deptl Balce. charged to service grants	..	56 03	56·03
				Capital expenditure.	141·61	120·82	—20·79
				Investments.	174 67	165 57	— 9·10
Debt Heads	422·57	553·23	130·66	Debt Heads	113 59	356·45	242·86
Total ..	1,190 80	1,440·18	249·38	Total .	1,139·99	1,359 15	219·16
Opening Balance..	401·28	453·54	52·26	Closing Balance ..	452·09	534 57	82·48
Grand Total	1,592·08	1,893·72	301·64	Grand Total.	1,592·08	1,893·72	301·64

SECTION II.

Paper Currency.

330. Nawab Hydar Nawaz Jung Bahadur was Head Commissioner of Paper Currency throughout the year. Mr. Syed Md. Hasan Bilgrami was Commissioner up to 24th Azur 1335 F. when, on his retirement, he was succeeded by Mr. Mirza Nasrullah Khan. Messers R. L. Gamlen, Hanmanth Rao and Cornelius worked as Currency Officers.

331. In addition to notes of the denomination of five, ten and one-hundred rupees which were already in circulation, notes of the value of one thousand rupees were placed in circulation for the first time during the year, the date of issue being the 15th of Isfandar. One rupee notes to the value of Rs. 715 were withdrawn

during the year and 4,065 notes remained in circulation as compared with 4,780 in the preceding year. Excluding notes in Government Treasuries and the Hyderabad Branch of the Imperial Bank of India, the net circulation of notes of various denominations on the last day of 1334 F. and 1335 F. compares as follows :—

O.S. Rupees in Lakhs		
1334 F.	..	279·97
1335 F.	..	304·90

The percentage of notes of various denominations to the gross circulation on the last day of 1335 F. was as follows :—

One rupee notes	..	..
Five do	..	6·43
Ten do	..	32·56
One hundred do	..	51·53
One thousand do	..	9·48

332. The following statement shows the total value of each denomination of notes in stock at the end of 1334 F. total value of notes received and issued in 1335 F. and the balance in stock at the end of 1335 F :—

Denomination			Total value of notes at the end of 1334 F.	Total value of notes received in 1335 F.	Total value of notes issued in 1335 F.	Balance at the end of 1335 F.
One Rupee notes	..	..	1,78,98,892	..	..	1,78,98,892
Five „	..	..	7,80,000	..	1,50,000	5,80,000
Ten „	..	..	59,00,000	..	11,00,000	48,00,000
Hundred „	..	..	58,00,000	..	31,00,000	27,00,000
Thousand „	..	..	..	1,00,00,000	41,00,000	59,00,000
Total			3,03,28,892	1,00,00,000	84,50,000	3,18,78,892

333. The paper Currency Reserve stood as follows on the last days of 1334 F. and 1335 F. —

Particulars	1334 F.	1335 F.
O. S. Rupee coins	.. 1,10,000	3,20,05,186
B. G. Rupee coins	.. B. G. Rs. 1,17,19,873 (equivalent to O. S. Rs. 1,36,73,184)	..
O. S. coins (full rupees) in the Mint	..	18,00,000
Government of India Securities	.. O. S. Rs. 62,86,704 (being the cost price of the securities of the face value of B. G. Rs. 61,34,500)	.. O. S. Rs. 62,86,704 (being the cost price of the securities of the face value of B.G.Rs 61,34,500)

334. The interest earned on investments and cash deposits to the end of 1335 F. amounted to B.G.Rs. 5,79,049 (Rs. 2,99,094 on securities and Rs. 2,79,955 on cash deposits) equivalent to O.S. Rs. 6,75,557. The amount spent on account of establishment and contingent charges in 1335 F. was Rs. 5,278 as against Rs. 5,209 in 1334 F. The total expenditure incurred during the year towards the cost of note forms including freight amounted to Rs. 15,887. No expenditure was incurred during the year for engraving plates.

SECTION III.

State Insurance Fund.

335. The State Insurance Fund was, as before, controlled by a managing committee comprising 8 members, with the Control. Hon'ble the Nawab Hydar Nawaz Jung Bahadur, Finance Member, as President and Mr. Dattatraya Vishnu, Assistant Accountant-General, as Secretary, who worked under the direct supervision of the Accountant-General. Mr. M. S. Hussain, F.R.E.S., F.R.C.I., was appointed as an Honorary Assistant Accountant-General with effect from 21st Bahmon 1335 F. with a view to clear off arrears of policies.

336. The number of subscribers at the end of 1335 F. stood at 24,354. Number of subscribers and policies Issued. Twenty-three cases were rejected on account of unfitness on medical examination. Six hundred and sixty-eight refund cases were dealt with on account of deaths, maturity and surrender value. 1,576 proposals were received against 1,531 in 1334 F. and 1,549 policies were issued.

337. In accordance with Rule No. 12 of the Insurance Fund Rules the Fund audit. accounts of 1332 F. and 1333 F., were audited by two Assistants Accountant-General, viz., Messrs. Hussain Abdul Munim and Abdul Aziz Sayid who were nominated by the managing committee.

338. The preparation of the valuation data was taken in hand and almost completed. Valuation.

339. The year opened with a cash balance of Rs. 3,34,717-14-10. The Investment. receipts on account of contributions and interest on investments amounted to Rs. 4,38,004-11-4 and Rs. 1,65,675-7-8 respectively. The expenditure under the heads of "Refunds" and "Investments" was Rs. 1,24,821-0-4, and Rs. 6,40,393 respectively. The total investments of the fund at the termination of the year amounted to Rs. 32,43,875-7-0 and out of this, stock certificates for Rs. 8,00,700 yielding an interest of 6 per cent. have been purchased. The balance is invested with Government which pays interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.

340. The cost of establishment amounted to Rs. 31,571, which was, as before, paid by the Government. Cost and Cash Balance Statement.

Cash Balance Statement.

Heads	Receipts	Heads	Expenditure
	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
Opening Balance ..	3,34,717 14 10	Refunds ..	1,24,821 0 4
Contributions ..	4,38,004 11 4	Investments ..	6,40,393 0 0
Interest ..	1,65,675 7 8	Closing Balance ..	1,73,184 1 6
Grand Total ..	9,38,398 1 10	Grand Total ..	9,38,398 1 10

CHAPTER VIII.

Miscellaneous

SECTION I.

Ecclesiastical Department.

341. Moulvi Habib-ur-Rahman Khan Sahib Sherwani (Nawab Sadar Yar Jung Bahadur) continued as Sadar-us-Sudur throughout the year under report.

342. The following statement shows the comparative distribution of expenditure during 1334 F. and 1335 F.

Particulars	1334 F.	1335 F
Cost of the Ecclesiastical Department	1,86,556	1,49,534
Mosques and Temples	1,26,222	1,36,110
Religious and Charitable Grants .. .	1,73,896	1,26,172
Mamuldars .. .	58,312	54,555
Yomiadars and Sahianadais	2,37,536	2,12,121
Charges on account of Haj Pilgrims .. .	550	35,173
Expenses in connection with festivals .. .	68,166	62,827
Charities	2,19,561	2,26,219
Total ..	10,70,799	10,02,711

343. Of the various measures introduced by the Sadarat-ul-Aliya, the following deserve special mention.

Miscellaneous.

(i) Two Ahl-i-Khidmat Shariya (office bearers) were granted professional certificates.

(ii) The Kazis were ordered to prepare the marriage contract (Sihajat Aqad) of the converted Mohamedans from other religions without charging fee (Nikahana).

(iii) In cases where marriages are performed without the permission of Kazis and Dy. Kazis the District Talukdars are authorised to fine the person who performs the ceremony a sum equal to ten times the nikahana (Kazis fee) and the marriage party a sum not exceeding Rs. 10.

(iv) In accordance with the Stamps Act the divorce certificate should be fixed with a stamp of one rupee.

SECTION II.

Electricity Department.

344. Mr. R. L. Gamlen continued to be the Director of the Electricity Department.

Control.

345. Nearly 3 miles of cable of various sizes and 2 miles, 2 furlongs overhead mains were laid. Inclusive of Secunderabad, the number of consumers fell from 4,317 to 3,856. Forty-eight water pumps, 147 flour, rice, dal and oil mills, 2 X-Ray apparatus, 10 mortar mills, 2 ice factories, 1 tile factory and 49 miscellaneous motors took the current.

346. The total income of the department derived from the sale of energy inclusive of miscellaneous receipts amounting to Rs. 8,64,950 fell by about Rs. 20,000. The net profit on the capital outlay amounting to Rs. 55,137 also fell from 1.33 per cent. to .64 per cent.

SECTION III.

Workshop Department.

347. Mr. R. L. Gamlen continued to be the Superintendent of Workshop Department during the year under report except for a short period of 25 days during the Ramzan vacation when Mr. James Spittal officiated for him.

348. Besides repairing the Mint machinery, making coining dies and punches, etc., the Workshop supplied various articles to Government Departments and executed orders received from the general public. The total cost of repairs and maintenance of plant and machinery of the department amounted to Rs. 30,196.

349. The turn over for the year under report including work done for capital extensions and increase of stock in trade amounted to Rs. 4,30,158 and the expenditure Rs. 4,39,680, a net loss of Rs. 9,522 against Rs. 21,786 in the previous year.

SECTION IV.

City Improvement Board.

350. The late Mr. P. A. Bhavnani, B.A., C.E., continued Superintending Engineer to the City Improvement Board throughout the year.

351. No new poor class houses were constructed. The most important works to be completed were the Afzul Sagar storm water drain and the improvement of Sultan Shahi quarter at a cost of Rs. 4,94,750 and Rs. 3,49,712 respectively, and the works were in progress included the construction of a road for omnibuses from Afzulganj Bridge to Secunderabad, the building of a compound wall to Kamal Wale Shah Saheb's Durga, the improvement of Mussallam Jung's gardens and the widening of Pathergatti Road and Afzal Shahi Road.

352. The total expenditure incurred amounted to Rs. 8,66,157 against Rs. 10,03,588 in the preceding year.

SECTION V.

Department of Statistics.

353. Moulvi Mohamed Rahmatulla Saheb continued as Director of Statistics during the year under report.

354. As usual, the Statistical Department prepared and published weekly season and price reports, crop forecasts, statements relating to inland trade and periodical returns regarding joint stock companies. Statistics were also compiled and published in respect of large industrial establishments, spinning and weaving mills,

agriculture and wages. Copies of these periodicals and statements are regularly supplied to all the Government offices at head-quarters, and to the Government of India, Trade Associations, Railway Departments, Local Presses, Local Branches of the Imperial and Central Banks, the States of Mysore and Baroda, and to Canada, Australia, New Zealand and Great Britain. The Statistical Department compiled and published the Statistical Abstract of His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Dominions consisting of 179 pages of printed matter. Copies of the manual of crop forecasts in Urdu, Telugu and Mahratti were also supplied to district officials.

355. During the year under report the compilation of the registers of the cattle census was completed and final figures were furnished to the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence, India. With a view to the compilation of a report on the various aspects of cattle life in the State, a comprehensive questionnaire was drawn up and sent to all Tahsildars and to the departments of Agriculture, Veterinary and Customs for enquiry and report. Of the 144 units, comprising the cattle census divisions of the State, only 120 units collected and furnished the required information. The report work that had already been started is now nearing completion.

356. The cost of the department was Rs. 35,582 as against Rs. 34,773 in the previous year.

Cost.

SECTION VI.

Gazetteer Department.

357. Moulvi Mohamed Rahmatulla Saheb remained in charge of the Department throughout the year under report.

Control

358. During the year under report table volumes were printed and published for all districts. The report volume of the Aurangabad district is practically complete but some chapters are still due from the departments to which they had been referred for scrutiny and check. Some chapters of the report volumes of other districts of the dominions have also been drafted. During the year, the village lists of the Raichur and Adilabad districts were completed, bringing up the total districts completed to 10. At the instance of the Political Department the work of rendering the village lists into English for the use of the Hon'ble the Resident was undertaken and thus the village lists of the districts of Aurangabad, Gulburga, Nander, Osmanabad and Parbhani were prepared and are now being printed.

359. The total cost of the department for the year under report was Rs. 8,589 as against Rs. 8,394 in 1334 F.

Cost.

SECTION VII.

Development Department.

360. As stated in last year's Report, no orders have been received on the reports submitted by the Commissions appointed by His Exalted Highness to investigate the grant of land under the Colonization Scheme. Pending receipt of orders the grant of land for colonization has been stopped. Out of the total amount of Rs. 11,36,595 deposited by the applicants, Rs. 5,18,982 were withdrawn by them and the balance of Rs. 6,17,613 was held in deposit. As decided last year in consultation with the Revenue Department the total of small plots of land unsuited for colonization to be made over to the applicants on patta for cultivation to the end of 1335 F. measured 2,58,037 acres. The total amount spent on the upkeep of the department was Rs. 54,083 as against Rs. 43,534 in 1334 F.

Colonization.

361. The budget grant for 1335 F. was Rs. 10,72,907 to which a sum of Rs. 3,98,200 was added by re-appropriation from the Major Head 31 Buildings and Communications. Against the total grant of Rs. 14,71,107 the expenditure incurred was Rs. 14,60,159, the corresponding figures of the previous years being Rs. 10,76,083 and Rs. 10,54,202, respectively. Out of this Rs. 1,68,065 were spent on establishment, Rs. 12,72,466 on works and Rs. 19,628 on tools and plant. Of the expenditure on works, Rs. 1,90,572 were spent on buildings, Rs. 10,41,875 on communications and Rs. 40,019 on tanks and canals. The whole expenditure of Rs. 12,72,466 on works was incurred in the Adilabad district only and the amount spent on construction establishment was Rs. 1,45,362 against Rs. 6,28,756 and Rs. 1,49,568 respectively, in 1334 F. The percentage of establishment to outlay on works comes to only 11·7, the lowest on record.

SECTION VIII.

Archæology.

362. Mr. Ghulam Yazdani, M.A., M.R.A.S., continued as Director of the Control. Archæological Department.

363. An important feature of the year's work was the thorough survey of the monuments at Gulburga. A note has been compiled on them and sent to Sir John Marshall for inclusion in his chapter on the Moslem Monuments of India in the Cambridge History. A paper on this subject was also read before the Hyderabad Archæological Society and it is proposed to publish it in the society's journal.

364. A sum of Rs. 30,000 approximately has been spent upon special repairs and maintenance of the monuments in the dominions. The money was mostly spent on the caves at Ajanta, Ellora and Dharasimha, the fort at Daulatabad, the temple at Warangal, and the tombs at Bidar and Gulburga. At Ellora the special repairs carried out consisted of the erection of piers and the building of steps in several caves where the rock had weathered and the approaches had become difficult. At the Daulatabad Fort, owing to the destruction of the original drawbridge, visitors felt some inconvenience in getting down and afterwards climbing up the long flight of modern steps. A girder bridge has therefore been built in place of the old drawbridge.

365. Two old Hindu records have been copied, one at Jainad in the Adilabad district and another at Suriapet in the Nalgonda district. These records relate to the Kakatiya Kings and when published will add to the history of that dynasty. The department has also secured a complete set of the estampages of the historical inscriptions on the Daulatabad Fort and the ancient city of Paithan. These will be published in the Epigraphia Indo-Moslemica.

366. The department acquired 3 gold, 328 silver and 9,706 copper coins as treasure-trove and 1 gold and 2 silver by purchase. A list of duplicate coins, has been prepared consisting of rupees of the Mugal Emperors from Shah Jahan to Aurangzeb for distribution (*gratis*) among the Governments, Durbars and institutions which are on terms of exchange with His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government and for sale to private collectors. The list has been sent to Government and when their orders are received they will be distributed. A descriptive catalogue of the coins in the cabinets of the Hyderabad Museum is under compilation and the volume relating to the Mughal issues will be published shortly.

367. The salient feature of the year's work at Ajanta is the bringing out of Mr. Vasey who is an expert in colour photography, from England in order to undertake the reproduction of the frescoes. Mr. E. L. Vasey made some experiments in the beginning of this year with a view to judge how far the colour and line of

the original paintings could be reproduced with fidelity by a mechanical process. These experiments were made on paintings which either were in the darkest parts of the caves or had, in course of time, lost their distinction of outline. Mr. Vasey's work happily proved most successful and on examining it His Exalted Highness' Government engaged him for a period of three and a half months to photograph at least 75 subjects. His work is now in progress and it is hoped that by the end of next summer it may be possible to issue the first instalment of his coloured reproductions of the paintings. The copies of the frescoes published hitherto have served their purpose excellently in their own way, but critics and experts always discerned the personal tastes and inclinations of the copyists in them and wished for absolutely *faithful* copies, which it is hoped the present copies will prove to be. For the benefit of visitors a second edition of the Ellora Guide has been published and in it six views of the most typical caves have been included. The department has also prepared a series of picture post-cards representing the sculptures and architectural remains at Ellora accompanied by a brief account of their origin and development.

368. The total cost of the department for the year under report was Rs 41,469 as against Rs. 41,340 in 1334 F.
Cost.

SECTION IX.

Government Central Press.

369. Mr. Rajah Venugopal Pillai, Bar.-at-Law, continued as Superintendent, Government Central Press throughout the year.
Control.

370. When Rao Bahadur K. Jagadisan the late Examiner of Government of India Press Accounts, Calcutta, visited Hyderabad in 1924, he examined the old schedule of rates and inspected the working of the press, and after careful consideration prepared a sliding scale of rates by which the actuals of each work could be charged to offices. Rao Bahadur K. Jagadisan had also drawn up a scheme of costing press accounts on the lines adopted in Government of India presses. Under this scheme the total cost of production is divided among the three principal heads, *viz.*, (1) direct payments to operatives (2) overhead charges and (3) cost of materials. The press report of 1335 F. and its accompaniments have been prepared on the lines recommended by Rao Bahadur Jagadisan.
Revised schedule of rates

371. The total expenditure incurred for payments to workmen on productive work and the overhead cost was Rs. 2,12,260, while the value of outturn was only Rs. 1,09,896. Thus there was the excess expenditure of Rs. 1,02,364 which, when divided among the various sections of the press in accordance with Mr. Jagadisan's formula, fixes a percentage of overhead cost for next year (1336 F.) and will be recovered from offices along with the schedule of rates. It is very gratifying to observe that the overhead cost for 1336 F. shows a reduction in all the sections of the press except "sanghazi" where it rose from 86 per cent. to 181 per cent. On an average the overhead cost to be charged in 1336 F. will be lowered by 66 per cent. and it is hoped that this will satisfy the general complaints of Government offices that the rates charged were excessive.
Analysis of Press cost.

372. The book value of the plant at the end of 1334 F. was Rs. 2,12,300. The total cost of machinery purchased during the year amounted to Rs. 6,938 bringing the total value to Rs. 2,19,238. After deducting depreciation at the usual rate the total book value of plant at the end of 1335 F. was Rs. 2,08,277.
Capital account of plant, etc.

373. The cash receipts on account of sale of registers, the "Jarida" and other miscellaneous work done to private bodies amounted to Rs. 22,230 as against Rs. 22,544 in 1334 F.
Cash receipts.

SECTION X.

Stationery Department.

374. Mr. Rajah Venugopal Pillai, Bar.-at-Law, continued as Superintendent, Stationery Department.
Control.

375. The value of stock at the beginning of 1335 F. was Rs. 57,272 and new stock to the value of Rs. 4,87,140 was purchased during the year. Stationery worth Rs. 3,98,495 was supplied to the various offices.
Receipts and issues.

376. The total cost of the department amounted to Rs. 23,382 against Rs. 11,244 in 1334 F the increase being due to payment of interest on the capital amount and loss by pilferage from consignments to District offices.
Cost of the department.

SECTION XI.

Hyderabad Civil Service Class.

377. The idea of suitably educating and training Hyderabadis for the efficient administration of the State first occurred to Sir Salar Jung the First, who issued a notification in the Extraordinary Jarida dated 26th Zihej, 1299 H., stating the importance of educating the masses in general, and the nobility in particular, and pointing out that arrangements were contemplated for sending out persons of good birth who had received sufficient education to British India to get them trained in the work of the Revenue, Judicial, and other departments. The notification hinted that the selection of candidates would be made by a Committee of Nobles and high officials of the State and that detailed rules on the subject would be published later on. Before, however, the idea could be put into action Sir Salar Jung died in 1300 Hijri.
Retrospect.

The next step was taken in 1301 H. when the Council of State which used to be presided over by His late Highness in person passed definite rules for the recruitment and training of young men of the soil for the different departments of the State. The class was in existence from 1884 to 1891 and turned out altogether 19 officers. The class had then to be closed as the departments, in filling up vacancies, gave direct recruits preference over civilians with the result that the Government Treasury was unduly burdened with the pay of supernumerary civilians. Nawab Mohamed Nawaz Jung, Nawab Saadat Jung, Nawab Ahmed Nawaz Jung, Mr. Govind Naik, the late Mr. Habib-ud-din and the late Nawab Fasih Jung were among the civilians recruited during this period.

In 1907 the late Sir George Casson Walker moved His late Highness to re-open the Hyderabad Civil Service Class. Sanction to the amended rules and to the proposal to re-start the class was accorded by His Exalted Highness in his Farman dated the 5th Rabi-I, 1331 H.. (4th March 1913) when Mr. Glancy was the Finance Minister. The class was accordingly opened and continued till 1920 when again owing to the large number of civilian supernumeraries it was closed temporarily "till such time as the present civilians are appointed permanently." Altogether 36 civilians were turned out by this class out of whom six had passed in the 2nd class, trained locally and started as tahsildars, while the rest were trained in British India and started on a salary of Rs. 300 on their return from British India.

378. As most of the supernumerary officers had in the meantime been absorbed, the re-opening of the Civil Service class was recently suggested by Nawab Hydar Nawaz Jung Bahadur, Finance Member, whereupon His Exalted Highness in Farman dated 16th Shaban, 1344 H., commanded that a class consisting of five students should be re-started. In compliance with these commands the present Civil Service Class started work on the 26th July 1926. The
The Present Class.

recruitment for the class continues to be by a mixed system of nomination and competition. The nomination of the candidates has been entrusted to a committee consisting of the Finance Member, the Revenue Member, Nawab Nizamat Jung Bahadur, the Chief Justice, and the Director of Public Instruction, while all arrangements for the conduct of the examinations and the class are under the control of a Board consisting of the Finance Member, the Director of Public Instruction, and the Principals of the Nizam and Osmania University Colleges.

The students of the Hyderabad Civil Service Class have, as a rule, to stay in the Civil Service Boarding-house while they are under training in Hyderabad; and are given a stipend of Rs. 50 per mensem during this period for meeting the boarding expenses. Mr. M. Pickthall has been appointed Superintendent of the Civil Service House while Mr. K. M. Ansari, H.C.S., Assistant Financial Secretary, has been appointed Secretary to the H. C. S. Board and the Hyderabad Civil Service Selection Committee. The Committee held four and the Board held three meetings during the year.

379. The total expenditure on account of the Civil Service class amounted to Rs. 6,417 and of these Rs. 2,947 were non-recurring expenditure and the rest were recurring.

Expenditure.

